FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY CONTINUES IN BRASILIA

Guatemalan Minister's Speech

PA170026 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 15 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] In his official speech to the 14th OAS General Assembly in Brazil, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran said that Guatemala maintains its claim of rights over the territory of Belize and does not recognize its independence, nor does Guatemala consider Belize a state.

The Guatemalan foreign minister referred to the measures carried out by the government of General Mejia Victores so that Guatemala can soon return to a constitutional system. He mentioned the 1 July elections through which the people, who went to the polls in large numbers, elected the representatives to the National Constituent Assembly as a step prior to the return to a normal political situation in Guatemala. He said that the elections were witnessed by international observers who confirmed the complete neutrality of the Mejia government, which did not support any candidates or political party. He added: "The government maintains in effect the political amnesty it issued in the beginning. Thousands of Guatemalans who in one way or another participated or cooperated with the subversive groups have accepted this amnesty."

He said: "The government is ready to call general elections in 1985 to elect the president, congress, and municipal councils when the Constitution and the constitutional laws are promulgated. The head of state has reiterated his decision to turn over power to those who through the free and sovereign will of the people are elected to govern."

Minister Andrade Diaz-Duran added that the government has respected the autonomy of the San Carlos University and the private universities. It has also sought a rapprochement with the churches so as to contribute to solving the country's problems. He spoke of the development areas that are being established in northwestern Guatemala to house thousands of families that have been affected by the political violence, especially the actions of the insurgents.

The foreign minister also discussed the Central American crisis and praised the work carried out by the Contadora Group in search of a lasting and permanent peace. He stated that "Guatemala supports Contadora unconditionally, and the government is willing to sign the document that will at last establish the foundations for a common understanding to achieve peace." The Contadora Group, he stressed, has completed a first phase by presenting to the region's governments the revised version of the Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America. Nevertheless, essentially due to observations and suggestions made by some governments of the isthmus with regard to verification and control aspects and the fulfillment of security commitments, Guatemala is willing to continue forthwith negotiations that will improve those procedural aspects and thus obtain the necessary consensus. We will spare no effort to obtain a definitive agreement as soon as possible. We Central Americans have to show that we are politically willing to achieve peace.

Minister Andrade reiterated that the Guatemalan delegation wanted to go on record as stating that "the Guatemalan Government maintains its claim of rights over the territory of Belize. Therefore, it does not recognize the independence that was unilaterally granted to Belize by the United Kingdom, nor does it recognize Belize as a state or its alleged land and sea borders." He added that the Guatemalan Government is willing to find a peaceful, honorable, and just solution to this century-old controversy, a solution that will take into consideration the rights and interests of the parties.

The Guatemalan Government reiterated on this occasion its intention to continue those negotiations with the same broad and understanding spirit. It also confirmed its willingness to maintain and strengthen the ties with the people of Belize and to cooperate with them in the joint solution of the various problems affecting us. He concluded his speech by pointing out the factors behind the grave economic crisis in Guatemala and noted that the powerful countries need to cooperate in the solution of these problems.

Trinidad's Ince Address

FL160246 Bridgetown CANA in English 1754 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia, Nov 15, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago has told member countries of the Organisation of American States (OAS) it is ready to help in the search for a solution to the long-standing territorial dispute between Venezuela and Guyana. Addressing the 14th General Assembly of the OAS, Trinidad and Tobago's external affairs minister, Dr Basil Ince, commended the efforts by the two countries to resolve their differences peacefully. Trinidad and Tobago stands ready to offer its co-operation in the search for a mutually acceptable solution to this problem, he said. Venezuela claims two-thirds of the former British colony.

Dr Ince expressed his country's gratitude for OAS member states' support when it was elected to the United Nations Security Council last month. He continued: My government will continue to explore ways and means to strengthen international peace and security and to reduce international tension and great power rivalry so as to create a climate conducive to the birth of new international trust and confidence.

Ince proclaimed Trinidad and Tobago's unequivocal support for human rights. It is in this context that Trinidad and Tobago, in collaboration with other countries, has condemned and sought to eradicate the heinous crime of apartheid as practiced in South Africa, he said. He urged all OAS members to keep under careful surveillance the various tactical manoeuvres now being made by South Africa to ensure the perpetuation of the evil scourge of apartheid.

Calling for reform of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Ince said: The need for a new international economic order has never been more urgent or more relevant that it is today. He noted that in spite of economic recovery in the United States, the recovery in many countries of the hemisphere has been at best uneven and fragile, and at worst, non-existent. Despite the difficult international economic milieu, said Ince, what we have experienced during the past few years has been a crisis of dialogue, in that developed countries have demonstrated a surprising reticence to engage in meaningful debate on these issues. Ince added: Some of the economic problems of our countries are directly influenced by the fiscal and monetary policies adopted in developed countries. High interst rates and reduced access to the markets of developed countries have seriously undermined the economic performance of many Latin American and Caribbean countries. We must toil, then, not in a spirit of euphoria or unfounded optimism, not with the negative and unproductive despair of frustrated pessimism, but with a realistic recognition that deep seated ailments do not respond to overnight cures, he said. With patience, tolerance, goodwill, and mutual respect, our problems will not prove intractable, he added.

Assembly Supports Contadora Document

PY160302 Paris AFP in Spanish 1924 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia, 15 Nov (AFP) -- The OAS General Assembly today passed a resolution voicing satisfaction over the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America.

The OAS General Assembly also decided to urge all Central American governments to state their peaceful intentions and to step up consultations among themselves and with the Contadora Group so as to bring about the signing of the document. The resolution reaffirms that it is the duty of all states to resolve their conflicts through peaceful means only and to abstain from intervening, either directly or indirectly for whatever reason, in the domestic and foreign affairs of other states.

The U.S. delegation stated some reservations concerning Item 6 of the resolution by which all nations, especially those with ties and interests in the area, should support the signing of the Contadora Document and respect the commitments which may be arrived at and included in the additional protocol of the document.

The Nicaraguan delegation stated its agreement with the remarks of Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda who had pointed out in his speech that the means for control and verification included in the Contadora Document deserved to be approved and, once implemented, adjusted in accordance with the results they yielded.

Human Rights Report Presented

PY161457 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0044 GMT 16 Nov 84

[By Francisco Roque Bacarreza]

[Text] Brasilia, 15 Nov (EFE) -- The Inter-American Human Rights Commission [IAHRC] today presented a report to the OAS General Assembly stating that violation of human rights in Latin America and in the Caribbean persists despite the increase in the number of countries with democratic governments in the region.

The IAHRC handed over to the Commission for Legal and Political Matters of the 14th OAS General Assembly the annual report on the situation in Latin American and the Caribbean. The 147-page report, in addition to another 150-page report on the Misquito Indians, refers especially to Argentina, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Uruguay, and for the first time Cuba is not included.

The session dedicated to the Commission for Legal and Political Matters was threatening today to become a forum of dispute between Nicaragua and the United States.

The testimony on the eight countries specifically mentioned in the report was prepared by Mexican jurist Cesar Sepulveda, chairman of the IAHRC. The delegates of Chile, El Salvador, and Haiti contested its contents and minimized the testimony on violations of human rights and on the considerable reduction of freedoms cited by IAHRC. Chilean delegate Enrique Seguel threatened to suspend cooperation with the IAHRC because his government considers that the report includes a negative judgment on the country.

Haitian representative Reynold Leroy also denied that his country violates human rights or prevents a return to democracy. El Salvador, where political violence has caused the death of 50,000 civilians during the past 5 years, posed the situation within the framework of an armed confrontation. Representative Pablo Mauricio Albergue stated that despite the current situation, the government has improved respect for personal dignity and rights.

U.S. Representative William Middendorf accused the Sandinists of systematically violating human rights and civil religious freedoms, in addition to being a menace to the Central American region.

Nicaraguan delegate Oscar Guerrero replied to the accusations and accused the U.S. Government of systematically attacking his country to annihilate the Sandinist revolution, which provokes serious violations of human rights and crimes against civilians.

In contrast to the criticisms of the Chilean and Haitian delegates, who tried to minimize the validity of the IAHRC work, Mexican Ambassador Rafel de la Colina, dean of the OAS diplomatic corps, considered the work valuable, terming the IAHRC as a meritorious institution and the pride of the OAS.

Chilean Delegate Rejects Report

PY161500 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Chile has rejected the OAS human rights report. The Chilean delegate stated in Brasilia that Chile is not sure about continuing its cooperating with the inter-American Human Rights Commission [IAHRC] in view of the inaccuracies of its report. After rejecting part of the content of the 9-page [as heard] report, the Chilean delegate criticized the selective discriminatory criteria followed by IAHRC. He noted that procedural guarantees have been violated in the Chilean case since the IAHRC report contains observations which had not been made known to the Chilean authorities. The Chilean delegate also charges that many of the IAHCR conclusions are not supported by evidence and are not attributed to individuals, organizations, or institutions. The Chilean delegate rejected a section of the report concerning the so-called peaceful protests by noting that all these protests had been marked by violence.

Juridical Committee Members Elected

PY162032 Paris AFP in Spanish 1950 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia, 16 Nov (AFP) -- The 14th OAS General Assembly today elected in Brasilia three jurists from Argentina, Ecuador, and Honduras to become members of the Inter-American Judicial Committee, an OAS technical organization. Jorge Reinaldo Vanogsi of Argentina, Galo Ledro Franco of Ecuador, and Policarpo Callejas Bonilla of Honduras were elected by the participants of the 14th OAS General Assembly. The Inter-American Juridical Committee is headquartered in Rio de Janeiro, and its president is Ecuadoran Galo Ledro Franco, who was today reelected for a new 2-year term.

Arms Studies Deadline Extended

PY170119 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] The deadline for the completion of studies on the advantages of having a mechanism for the inspection of weapons and military forces in the American countries has been extended for an additional year. The decision was made today by the general commission of the 14th OAS General Assembly.

Former Secretary General Censured

PY171045 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] The general commission of the 14th OAS General Assembly today approved a draft resolution censuring former OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila of Argentina. According to the commission, Orfila's behavior toward the end of his term did not conform with ethical rules because he was hired by a private company for an annual salary of $300,000. The resolution was approved by a 27 to 1 vote.

'DOCUMENT OF UNDERSTANDING' SIGNED WITH CHILE

PY181945 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 17 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Argentina and Chile yesterday signed a Buenos Aires Document of Understanding as part of the overall agreements on the Beagle Channel, by which they undertook various commitments including in the nuclear field. Under the document, signed by Argentina's Under Secretary for International Economic Relations Jorge Romero and Chile's National Frontiers and Borders Director Pedro Ewing, the two countries undertook to boost economic and trade cooperation and relations between business enterprises. They also agreed to speed up studies on interconnections of electric power and set up border committees to solve operational problems and advise both governments on traffic between the two countries.

The accord also provided for greater cooperation in nuclear development for peaceful purposes following an agreement signed in 1976 and reciprocal aid in the event of major disasters in the Andes. Also included in the document was the sharing of water resources for which a special committee was to be set up. The document said an agreement on the maintenance and cleaning of highways between the two countries went into force yesterday after Argentina officially notified Chile of the congressional approval of the agreement. The document also provided for the boosting of cultural, scientific, and technical exchanges and cooperation in the fields of labour, social security and physical integration.

ALFONSIN URGES VOTING IN BEAGLE PLEBISCITE

PY181938 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 18 Nov 84 p 17

[Excerpt] (NA-DYN) -- President Raul Alfonsin said yesterday the government will abide by the will of the majority following next Sunday's plebiscite on the Beagle Channel treaty with Chile. Speaking at a ceremony in which plots of expropriated land were handed over to some 2,300 families in the southern suburb of San Francisco Solano, Alfonsin said his government "will do what the Argentine people decide must be done." The president strongly defended the agreement reached with Chile through the Vatican mediation and urged his listeners to vote "yes" or "no" in the plebiscite, but not to abstain. To abstain would "only fuel the skirmishes of the bullies (mandones) in which the people always end up by losing," the President said.

Justicialist Senator Vicente Saadi, whose party has urged its supporters to abstain from voting in the plebiscite, predicted yesterday a majority of the electorate would not turn out on Sunday. Saadi, who came out second best in a televised debate on the treaty with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo on Thursday, said he had received messages of solidarity from people all over the country who backed his opposition to the agreement and no criticism from anybody within his own party. Speaking on the Columna Politica programme on Radio Continental, Saadi insisted on his claim that there was no difference between the treaty and the 1977 arbitration finding by the British crown, which awarded the disputed islands to Chile as well as a large portion of the Atlantic Ocean southeast of Tierra del Fuego.

CAPUTO DEBATES BEAGLE TREATY WITH JUSTICIALIST

PY161639 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 16 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Justicialist Senator Vicente Saadi launched a virulent attack on the Beagle Channel treaty and Foreign Minister Dante Caputo at the outset of the public debate on the agreement recently concluded with Chile the two held on television Channel 13 last night.

Caputo answered in measured tones, but strongly attacked the senator, telling him he would have to prove his charges of treason and that he had incurred serious historical and juridical errors during his diatribe. The minister also recalled the Justicialist government in 1973 fully ratified Argentina's commitment to the arbitration process and in 1975 failed to denounce the arbitration following a diplomatic incident with Britain.

Saadi, who spoke for 21 minutes -- one more than the time allotted -- frequently tried to interrupt Caputo but was put down by moderator Bernardo Neustadt who told him he had had his turn to speak and would have further occasions. Caputo spoke for 12 minutes and when told by Neustadt he had a further 8 minutes replied Saadi was welcome to them.

Before the debate Neustadt described it as a historic occasion because "never has a man in power as Foreign Minister Caputo and a man of another power like Senator Saadi decided to clash their ideas on such an important subject. This is a typical product of democracy. It is not on sale in any other system."

While only the three appeared on the screen, Caputo was assisted by a team led by the head of the negotiating team in the Vatican mediation while Saadi had several Justicialist experts helping him behind the scenes. Saadi started by describing the treaty as the "most disgraceful diplomatic defeat the country has every suffered," while Caputo said it was the best solution for Argentina.

ALFONSIN APPROVES NEW ECONOMIC SYSTEM PLAN

PY161311 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 15 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] (DYN) -- President Raul Alfonsin yesterday gave his approval to a new international economic system plan devised by Oscar Shuberoff, dean of the School of Economic Sciences of Buenos Aires University. The project is to be submitted to a Latin American congress sometime next year. Talking to reporters at the end of his meeting with the President, Shuberoff said Alfonsin expressed his enthusiasm with regard to the project and suggested his economic adviser Raul Prebisch be invited to join the task group. The organizing committee includes economists Aldo Ferrer, Leopoldo Porthonov, Julio Olivera and Daniel Larquete. Invitations will be sent to all universities and study centres in the country and representatives of public and international entities. Shuberoff added that the main object of the plan is to obtain academic and technical support for an idea repeatedly voiced by Alfonsin to obtain a new and fairer international economic order.

ARMY DOCUMENT REPLIES TO 'ANTIMILITARY STANCE'

PY160210 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1613 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 15 Nov (DYN) -- The newspaper LA NUEVA PROVINCIA today published a document attributed to an "Army working team" that warns the government that it should avoid the irreversible situations that are being created." The document came as a reply to the "strongly antimilitary stance that most government officials and Radical Party members seem to have adopted." Likewise, the document holds President Raul Alfonsin and Defense Minister Raul Borras responsible for the "psychological campaign orchestrated in the wake of the mass sponsored by the Relatives and Friends of Persons Killed by Subversion [FAMUS] against the Armed Forces. It also stresses that the military "has been under permanent and indiscriminate persecution and aggression since 10 December 1983."

According to the newspaper, "an Army working team" drew up the document in the wake of the incidents that occurred during a mass recently said in Buenos Aires under the sponsorship of FAMUS. The mass was attended by retired and active officers.

The morning newspaper points out that the document "is not a mere tract" and that its authors originally wanted to send it to Ricardo Pianta, the Army chief of staff; to Julio Fernandez Torres, the Armed Forces chief of staff; and, through the latter, to Minister Borras himself. The document is entitled "Assessment of What Happened at the FAMUS Mass and Its Consequences." In its first part, it analyzes the repercussions of the fact, the government's reaction, and the reaction of mass media.

The authors of the document believe that the national government has adopted "an erratic, unclear, and double-faced policy" toward the Armed Forces, with the main objective, according to middle and lower Army ranks, "of destroying" the three services. In reference to the FAMUS mass, the document notes that attendance was "an act of silent protest and discontent by the cadres of the Armed Forces," and points out that "intimidation, coercion, and threats of reprisals for attending such events" will not dissuade the officers from attending them. In that regard, the document states that "on the contrary, they will undoubtedly strengthen the esprit de corps, as they did in similar cases (personal attacks from the Popular Revolutionary Army and the Montoneros)."

Lastly, the document states that "if creating an enemy embodied in the Armed Forces can be a useful political strategy to manipulate the citizenry, it can also serve for the military to create an enemy that is non other than the governing party." The text of that part of the document which LA NUEVA PROVINCIA published under the heading of "Conclusions" says:

A. The national government, especially the nation's president and the defense minister, has by its action or lack of action some responsibility for the psychological campaign unleashed after the FAMUS mass service. This campaign has as a backdrop the visceral antimilitarism that seems to affect the majority of the government officials and members of the Radical Civic Union in their most dynamic circles. This attitude permeates all the gestures toward the Armed Forces, even those which objectively favor the Armed Forces, or are neutral toward them (the latter almost always hidden from the public, or taking the character of formal commitments). The government attitude is compared by many officers to that of the mean stepmother in the classical tales, who, jealous, devious, and full of rancor, feeds the stepson cold and unsalted food and pinches him while fitting his clothing.

B. The national government proceeds with its dual, two-faced policy toward the Armed Forces, and the middle and lower ranks of the Army are thus certain that the government's only aim is to destroy the Armed Forces.

C. Only profound ideological and antinational motives can be behind the purpose mentioned above. Were it not so, we would still doubt, even in granting the government the benefit of a considerable measure of inexperience in the management of the affairs of the state, that it would not have realized that the president has ceased to be the head of a political party or group, and has become the president of Argentina and the commander in chief of the Argentine Armed Forces. These forces are by definition an integral part of the state and the political power, and they have been under the president's absolute and nondelegable command since 10 December 1983.

D. The Argentine Armed Forces, and particularly the Army, have been subjected to a permanent and indiscriminate persecution since 10 December 1983. What the national government has so far done in the military area has, in addition to its contradictory nature, aggravated relations with the Armed Forces, especially with their middle and lower ranks, to the point that one can speak of an irreconcilable emnity.

E. The manipulations with the Armed Forces, in order to handicap their capacity for institutional rehabilitation and to electorally capitalize on supposed provocations from them, as well as encouraging by action or omission destabilizing excesses or attempts, constitute a dangerous game that will be difficult to control or moderate. The president and the government sectors engaged in this game should act carefully to avoid the irreversible situation to which they are heading.

F. The FAMUS mass or similar events that may be held in the future are silent acts of protest and discontent by the cadres of the Armed Forces against an erratic, obscure, or contradictory policy executed by the national government in the company, undesired perhaps, of the left, international Marxism-Leninism, Communist sympathizers, social democrats, human rights defenders, and others. This policy is taken advantage of by civilian economic-financial sectors which have historically played a role contrary to national interests, which have used the Armed Forces for their own purposes.

G. Intimidations, coercions, and threats of reprisals for attendance at such events, attendance which is the only way to express discontent, will not dissuade the officers. On the contrary, they will only exponentially reinforce their esprit of corps as had happened in similar circumstances (personal attacks from the Popular Revolutionary Army and the Montoneros).

H. The mechanism mentioned above has two main effects: One, it increases the isolation of the Armed Forces from society as a whole, thus causing their weakening; and the other, it compromises the military front internally, from the bottom upward. If creating an enemy embodied in the Armed Forces can be useful to electorally rally the citizenry, it can also serve to elicit the opposite reaction of creating an enemy for the military, that is, the governing party.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FORCE PUBLISHING HOUSE CLOSURES

PY172248 Paris AFP in Spanish 1850 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Nov (AFP) -- The Argentine Association of Newspaper Owners (ADEPA) today informed President Raul Alfonsin of the closing down of several publishing houses as a consequence of the government's policies on imports and the production of newsprint.

In a telegram addressed to the president, ADEPA requested an urgent audience in order to explain the unsustainable situation the written media is experiencing owing to the recent 50-percent increase in the price of newsprint decreed by the supplier. ADEPA added that in addition to this price increase is the fact that the Papel Prensa enterprise, of which the state is a partner, is suspending its publication of the three newspapers that it controls (LA RAZON, CLARIN, and LA NACION).

ADEPA pointed out to the president that in view of this situation it is useless to invoke freedom of the press and requested the immediate abrogation of the 38-percent tax on the import of newsprint. The association noted that this serious situation will compel the closing down of publishing houses that, in view of the number of them and of their prestige, will surprise and cause dismay in the country.

CHURCH SPONSORED TALKS REACH DEADLOCK

PY152344 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Relay from Government House by Daniel Alarcon]

[Text] We want to disclose that President Siles Zuazo has been meeting with the bloc of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI] since 1100.

Senators and deputies are analyzing the various positions and the development of the talks currently being held by the political parties that hold seats in Congress and the Bolivian Catholic Church. The church has declared a recess until 1000 tomorrow morning.

The official MNRI delegate and current interior minister, Federico Alvarez Plata, stated that a deadlock situation has been reached in the sense that [passage indistinct] the resignation of the president of the Republic and the immediate call for elections in May 1986. In this regard, he stated that the governing parties will never negotiate the president's resignation since we abide by the Constitution and it states that President Siles Zuazo's term in office should end in 1986. Therefore, we cannot change the government by accepting or requesting the president's resignation since this would mean establishing an undesirable precedent and violating the Constitution. This is what Alvarez Plata said:

[Begin recording] Well, we have reached a deadlock so now we have to wait. [passage indistinct] We cannot negotiate the president's resignation. Moreover, we abide by the Constitution. The opposition insists on the need for the president's departure and the immediate call for elections in May 1986. Thus, within this framework, things have become very difficult and it is quite unlikely that the talks may be able to continue although we would all like the church's initiative to develop normally and that the final results may fulfill the desires of this entire country. [end recording]

Alvarez Plata ended by stating that now the meeting to be held by the main leaders of the three major Bolivian parties, that is by Hernan Siles Zuazo, Victor Paz Estenssoro, and General Hugo Banzer Suarez, is being discussed.

SILES REPORTEDLY TO CALL FOR GENERAL ELECTIONS

PY171250 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] President of the Republic Hernan Siles Zuazo has reportedly expressed a desire to call for general elections in order to find solutions to the current Bolivian political crisis which is worrisome to both national and international opinion.

Sources close to the government of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP], which has been running the government since 1982, have released this report unofficially. According to these unofficial reports, the elections will be held between the end of May and the beginning of June 1985. This decision has reportedly been adopted as a result of pressure by different union and political sectors.

The Catholic Church, in response to the different expressions of concern over the national situation, has sponsored a political meeting with the participation of various sectors, which in successive meetings have expressed their concern about the current social, economic, and political crisis adversely affecting the nation.

The presidential initiative will be officially announced next week, according to unofficial reports released by UDP sources. The presidential initiative has reportedly emerged as a response to the [word indistinct] seeking to maintain the unity of the Bolivian family which has been divided into different political trends.

The general elections will reportedly be held (?during the term) of the current government, the sources stated. As a result of pressures by different sectors, President Siles is facing a deadend, evoking the concern of the national and international community. Further reports on this issue will be released next week.

COB ORDERS SUSPENSION OF 'EMERGENCY SERVICES'

PY190025 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0010 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] La Paz, 18 Nov (EFE) -- The Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] today decided to eliminate the emergency services it had authorized earlier and urged its members to join the indefinite general strike which has been in force since 13 November. The decision came after a meeting held by the COB leadership to discuss government proposals designed to cope with the economic crisis.

To Adopt Other Measures

PY170112 Paris AFP in Spanish 2354 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] La Paz, 15 Nov (AFP) -- Juan Lechin Oquendo, the main labor union leader, announced here today that the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) will strengthen its national general strike in view of the indifference and stubborness of President Hernan Siles Zuazo's government.

Lechin stated that so far, as the national stoppage ends its third day, the workers throughout the country have behaved with discipline and conscientiousness despite the misery they are enduring and are thus supporting their labor union's decision.

Lechin added that as of next Monday, 19 November, the COB will adopt new measures such as the complete closure of the Central Bank of Bolivia, which pays out salaries, the paralyzation of school activities, and the complete suspension of sales of gasoline, thus paralyzing public and private transport. Moreover, the peasants have been instructed to block roads, highways, and railway lines. The labor leader stated that the economic measures drawn up by the economic team were rejected by the labor leaders because they represent a package that serves IMF interests.

The old labor leader said that we will resume talks with the government only if it will set aside its ideas and solve the salary problem, the lack of supplies, and the price control issue.

ORCHESTRATOR OF SILES ABDUCTION PLOT CAPTURED

PY142125 Paris AFP in Spanish 1843 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] La Paz, 14 Nov (AFP) -- It was disclosed here today that former Army Colonel Rolando Saravia, who orchestrated the abduction of President Hernan Siles Zuazo on 30 June, has been arrested by joint police and Interior Ministry forces. After his attempt to alter the national political scheme failed, the former member of the Armed Forces went underground and was being sought by civil and military courts for trial.

It was stated in political circles that Colonel Saravia maintained contact with Army officers with the purpose of plotting against the weakened Bolivian democratic process.

MALUF SUPPORTS DIRECT ELECTIONS, NEVES OPPOSES MOVE

PY171403 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] In Vitoria, Social Democratic Party [PDS] candidate Paulo Maluf has again insisted on the adoption of the party loyalty theory, stating that the PDS National Board has sufficient members to approve this proposal at the meeting to be held 21 November. Deputy Maluf, who is now supporting direct elections, stated that he will maintain his candidacy even if Congress approves a bill establishing elections in 1985.

Democratic Alliance candidate Tancredo Neves feels that direct elections now represents a coup, a measure used by Maluf followers to disrupt the succession process. Neves stated that Maluf does not have the slightest chance of winning, adding that public opinion surveys have demonstrated that more than 80 percent of voters support him. Neves said that direct elections favor him, but recalled that there only 60 days remain until the meetings of the Electoral College and there is not enough time to prepare for direct elections.

SAO PAULO GOVERNOR SEES PRESIDENT ABOUT ELECTION

PY091840 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Nov 84 p 3

[From "Notes and Information" page: "Montoro Guarantees that There Will be No Revenge"]

[Excerpt] Yesterday, Sao Paulo Governor Franco Montoro tried to convince President Figueiredo that the candidate of the Democratic Alliance Tancredo Neves, if elected, will not adopt a line of government allowing the opposition to indulge in political revenge, a line advocated by most of the radical left. This commitment by Tancredo Neves not to allow revenge does not mean that the new government which will take power on 15 March 1985 would not prosecute those charged with corruption. As revealed to O ESTADO by one of the most reliable spokesmen of Bandeirantes Palace, Montoro decided to see President Figueiredo after the talk he had with Tancredo Neves over the past weekend in Minas Gerais. Montoro is convinced that the candidate of the Democratic Alliance has a chance of winning the presidential election by more than 80 percent of the vote, particularly after the Superior Electoral Court ruled that the principle of party loyalty cannot be applied at the Electoral College.

Days ago, the Sao Paulo governor was informed that a political group, of which Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel is one of the leaders, will try to disrupt the election for the next president by means of what has been dubbed a "coup," or at least the group will try to "disrupt" the meeting of the Electoral College, causing an institutional deadlock and, consequently, forcing the government to resort to an extraconstitutional formula for the election of Figueiredo's successor. In sum, Montoro requested the audience with the president because he was informed that a "coup" was afoot, aimed at preventing the election of Figueiredo's successor.

BRIEFS

SHIP HEADS FOR ANTARCTICA -- Yesterday the scientific ship Barda de Teffe left Rio de Janeiro port to enlarge the Brazilian naval base in Antarctica. On 5 January 1985, the oceanographic ship Professor Bernard from the University of Sao Paulo will leave the port of Santos with a group of scientists. [Text] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Nov 84 PY]

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE CRITICIZES REGIME

PY162122 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1940 GMT 16 Nov 84

[By Senen Conejeros]

[Text] Santiago, 16 Nov (EFE) -- The Chilean Episcopal Conference today expressed concern over the country's situation in a declaration that criticizes the repressive measures imposed by the military government and that calls for an opening toward democracy. The bishops call for respect of human dignity, pacification of spirits, and a search for a consensus to rebuild society with everyone's participation.

The declaration released today by the secretary of the Episcopal Conference, Msgr Sergio Contreras, says that although the struggle against terrorism and crime is an obligation of all governments, it does not authorize anyone to humiliate, threaten, or ill-treat people. The bishops rhetorically ask how, if a people are already so burdened with economic problems, is it possible to impose on them the new and unnecessary punishment of threats, violation of their homes, destruction of their few personal belongings, and ill-treatment.

Msgr Contreras said he is disconcerted because these measures have been implemented by people who call themselves Catholics. Msgr Contreras said: The normal thing would be for officials to be the defenders of the people. It seems sad to have to say it, but the church is the only voice of the people, and we will always keep this in mind.

The bishops' declaration harshly criticizes some of the measures adopted by the government that directly affect the Catholic Church. The document states: We deem as very serious the fact that pastoral actions carried out by the church, such as the XIII Social Week, have been prohibited, that the episcopal vicar has not been allowed to return to the country, and that the publication of a declaration by the Santiago Archbishopric has been prohibited.

Msgr Contreras termed these actions very serious, and noted that sometimes Catholics remain indifferent to these incidents and that we must draw their attention to them. The bishops warn that we will resort to internal communications channels so that our words and guidance will continue to reach our parishoners.

In this same regard the clergymen add that we, as well as the rest of the country, are subject to the serious restrictions being imposed on the right of information and hope that everyone will be allowed, as soon as possible, to fully exercise their right to be well-informed.

The declaration also mentions the bishops' surprise over the fact that the interior minister used a meeting some bishops held with exiles, alien to all politics, to provoke a cabinet crisis in Chile. The document adds that the scandal the interior minister created over the fact that Chilean bishops met in a pastoral mission with Marxist political leaders appears strange because at the same time a Chilean minister was visiting a Marxist country and government on behalf of the Chilean Government.

The Chilean Episcopal Conference also recommends that all bishops observe in their respective dioceses the day of prayer and fast that has been called by the Santiago Archdiocese. To comply with the call made by Santiago archbishop, Msgr Juan Francisco Fresno, the Catholic faithful will gather in Santiago's churches to observe a day of fast and prayer on 23 November, as an expression of concern for the situation the country is experiencing.

In addition, the secretary of the Episcopal Conference denied that there has been any dialogue with the government so far, although there is, he said, a willingness to hold a dialogue conducive to a reconciliation with any responsible authority.

The Santiago Archbishopric confirmed that a mass will be said at the closing of the XIII Social Week in Chile by Msgr Fresno on Sunday, 18 November. This mass was forbidden by the government when the episcopate requested prior permission.

ARCHIBISHOP FRESNO'S MESSAGE READ IN CHURCHES

PY182322 Paris AFP in Spanish 1645 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 18 Nov (AFP) -- There was applause and some whistling today in the Santiago churches when a message from Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno was read. He called on all Catholics to participate in a day of fasting and prayer on 23 November as the church's answer to the country's difficult situation and to the state of siege that has been implemented by the military regime.

In the parishes and churches of Santiago's southern and western sectors the reading of the prelate's message was interrupted by the applause and cheers of the faithful, while in the elegant eastern sector, mainly in Las Condes and Providencia, the reading caused some people to leave and gave rise to some very low whistles.

I wish to invite you to organize a day of fasting and prayer in all our churches on 23 November, the letter states. It must be a day, no matter where we are -- at home, in the factory, the suburbs, the office, school or university -- in which we fast and pray in silence, it adds. The day of fasting and prayer, without precedent during the 11 years of the military regime, will take place 4 days before the day of protest that has been organized by opposition political and labor sectors which are demanding a return to democracy.

The message, which was not disseminated throughout Chile because of the official censorship of the media, indicates that it is urgent that we make an all-out effort to contribute markedly toward a coming together of Chileans and to decidedly eliminate all types of violence and oppression from our coexistence. Church sources have indicated that Fresno's message was written after the government's decision to implement the state of siege, a curfew in Santiago and Valparaiso, and to banish hundreds of persons to faraway places after carrying out raids in which approximately 4,000 persons were detained.

In his letter to the Chilean people, the archbishop says that our strength is not to be found in screaming and threatening power. Our strength comes from the spirit of God, who is much more powerful than all the forces that can block the path toward reconciliation and peace.

Fresno's message took on a stronger meaning after the Spanish Jesuit priest Ignacio Gutierrez, the solidarity vicar, was not allowed to return to Chile and after no authorization was given for the social weeks that the Catholic Church has been celebrating yearly since 1975.

My dear brethren, do not be deceived. I wish to be prudent, but I will not be a coward, the message indicates, adding that there is an atmosphere of oppression and tension. The message asserts that the government has sufficient tools to combat terrorism and the excesses of its own security forces without having to resort to the state of siege, which was implemented on 6 November. Msgr Fresno adds that instead he fears that the state of siege means a serious backward step for understanding between Chileans and for peace in the country. Fresno requests, firmly and with respect, that those who govern us must take adequate steps to permit the beginning of a consensus regarding the future and present of the country.

The message adds that it is Chile that is on the tightrope and this fact is of concern to every inhabitant of this land. It refers to the victims of political violence and the fact that 170 persons have died during the past 18 months, according to the Chilean Human Rights Commission. I am also deeply concerned about the climate of violence the country is experiencing -- the subversive violence and the repressive violence. As part of the church, I feel that God is asking for urgent action to mitigate so much pain, Fresno says.

Regarding church-government relations, the bishop reviews the latest friction and he rejected the Interior Ministry's accusations regarding contacts between the bishops and leaders of Soviet communism. In view of this, he adds, I want to state frankly that the bishops do not make political pacts with any political party, nor with government authorities. He asserts that it is a very serious matter to place the pastoral authority of the bishops in doubt before the country and to make it believe that they have a direct responsibility in the political crisis.

In an indirect allusion to possible excommunications, Fresno warns that when the regime wounds the pastors it places in danger the communion with the church of those who, by invoking their Catholic faith, adopt such attitudes.

MINISTER ON RESULTS OF 'INSPECTION OPERATION'

PY161118 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Excerpts] A total of 237 persons have been arrested during an inspection operation [operativo de revision] carried out in La Victoria, in San Miguel district, Santiago. During the operation, mainly aimed at criminal activities, the security forces found a machine for manufacturing homemade bombs. This information has been disclosed by Minister Secretary General of Government Francisco Javier Cuadra. During a press conference, Minister Cuadra gave a full report on the incidents that took place in the country during the past 24 hours.

During the curfew hours 210 persons were arrested on the night of 14 November in the metropolitan area. After they were identified all these persons were released and placed at the disposal of their respective local police courts. It was also disclosed that 51 persons are currently being held under arrest at Carabinero stations, in the Investigations Department, at the National Information Center [CNI]. However, all these persons are free to contact their relatives. Minister Cuadra also disclosed:

[Begin recording] Seven persons were placed at the disposal of military courts, four of them in Valparaiso City and four [as heard] here in Santiago. Regarding noteworthy incidents, it should be pointed out that three bombs explosions took place last night in Santiago, Valparaiso, and Talcahuano. Fortunately, no casualties were reported and material damage was not serious. I also think it should be pointed out that a few minor incidents took place in Santiago, on the corner of (Desa) and Macul Streets near the Pedagogic Science Institute. Other similar incidents were staged in front of the Concepcion University building. However, there were no arrests and order was restored by the presence of Carabineros. [end recording]

Minister Cuadra also disclosed the list of 40 persons sentenced to banishment in various Chilean towns. Eight of these persons, from Concepcion, will fulfill their banishment sentence in towns of the first region. Another 32 individuals arrested in Santiago have been banished to towns of the 10th, 11th, and 12th regions. The minister then gave a full report on the inspection operation carried out in the La Victoria neighborhood.

[Begin recording] It was a door-to-door operation and at the end of the inspection, following orders, the owner of each inspected house and the commander of the personnel that carried out the inspection signed a deposition. Since this inspection was carried out on a working day, the men were given a document stating the reasons for their delay in appearing at work. This inspection operation was carried out in complete calm, free of incidents, and with great care in order not to damage the houses or personal assets, and with the full agreement and cooperation of the people, who, in many cases, asked the security forces why a similar inspection had not been carried out before. The following are the results of this operation: 194 persons arrested for criminal reasons, 30 persons arrested for subversive reasons, 3 persons arrested with pending arrest warrants. [end recording]

During the same operation, the security forces found arms, weapons, Marxist literature, and a machine for manufacturing home-made bombs. When the minister was asked whether it was true that the arrested persons had been taken to the San Eugenio Stadium, he answered that they had not. He explained what could happen is that they may be taken to a more comfortable place where it will be easier to review their background. Minister Cuadra ended by emphatically criticizing the information disseminated abroad by foreign press agencies. He said that those agencies' reports are not in keeping with the real situation.

PROTESTS, RAIDS, ARRESTS CONTINUE IN SANTIAGO

PY161701 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1625 GMT 16 Nov 84

[From "International News" section]

[Text] We have a report on the present situation in Chile from Radio Chilena in Santiago:

[Begin report by unidentified reporter] Chile is still experiencing a difficult situation characterized by strong repression but also by unceasing opposition activity. Catholic University Engineering School students declared a strike today to demand the holding of student elections that were suspended by Santiago Intendant Roberto Guillard. Moreover, the National Intelligence Center [CNI] has raided the offices of the Chilean Socialist Party, which at present is the headquarters of the Democratic Alliance [AD].

The following is a report by the Santiago Journalist Association Board, which has been the only organization able to broadcast uncensored news abroad. This is a report by (?Patty Pena) on the recent repression in Santiago suburbs.

[Begin recording] There are 48 persons missing from the Raul Silva Henriquez camp. No government organization has admitted that they are under arrest. These persons were arrested during a raid carried out on 10 November. Moreover, the vice president of the Federation of Private Employees Metropolitan Council was arrested on 15 November in the raid carried out in La Victoria. (Victor Raul Manriquez Torres) was arrested and taken in a CNI car to an unknown site. No other leaders were arrested. There are also rumors that two persons were killed in yesterday's raids in La Victoria but this report has not yet been confirmed. [end recording]

That is all. This was a report by (?Patty Pena) from the Santiago Journalist Association Board, which has been mobilized to issue true information at a time in which the entire Chilean press is being censored. Thank you very much, Buenos Aires Radio Nacional. [end report]

Thank you very much, and we shall continue to keep in touch with our Chilean colleagues to learn about the real situation in Chile.

EPL QUITS DIALOGUE PENDING PROBE OF CHARGES

PA151543 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2025 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Bogota, 14 Nov (EFE) -- The Colombian People's Liberation Army (EPL) decided to withdraw from the table of national dialogue because "we do not have political guarantees."

The EPL, guerrilla group which signed a cease-fire with the government, will only resume its place in the national dialogue when charges about unjustified arrests and accusations of drug trafficking against some of its members are cleared up.

EPA TO SEND REINFORCEMENTS TO SANDINIST ARMY

PA171748 Paris AFP in Spanish 1629 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Bogota, 17 Nov (AFP) -- The Colombian pro-Maoist guerrilla group Popular Liberation Army (EPL) today announced that it is sending 60 of its fighters to reinforce the Sandinist army in the event of a U.S. invasion of that Central American country. A spokesman for the leftist group said that the decision was adopted at a meeting of the EPA leadership, and pointed out that "since we are at peace with the Colombian Government, we are going to fight in Nicaragua." The EPL is part of the guerrilla organizations group that signed a truce with the government of President Belisario Betancur.

Meanwhile, Oscar William Calvo, the official EPL representative, reiterated the decision of his organization to remain out of the talks on the creation of the committees to organize the so-called national dialogue "until we are given full guarantees." Calvo denounced the constant harassment of his group by the Army and security organizations in general, and demanded guarantees for the pardoned guerrillas and to know the whereabouts of some of the group's members.

The Colombian guerrillas that signed the cease-fire agreements are discussing the establishment of mechanisms to carry out the social, political, and economic reforms contained in the peace pacts with a government committee.

DRUG TRAFFICKERS THREATEN U.S. EMBASSY

PA160245 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0220 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Bogota, 15 Nov (EFE) -- The U.S. Embassy received threats following the Colombian Government's authorization for the extradition of Colombians.

Diplomatic personnel have been ordered not to leave their office or homes without protection, and the U.S. State Department has issued measures to prevent an attack on its employees.

Although it has not been revealed where the threats came from or how they were made, embassy officials reported that security had been stepped up to handle any situation.

Colombian President Belisario Betancur yesterday signed the authorization for the extradition of sports leader Hernan Botero Moreno and businessman Antonio Garces, wanted by the United States for conspiracy and drug trafficking.

The U.S. Embassy received threats from bands of drug traffickers after it was learned that the extradition papers had been signed.

Even though President Belisario Betancur's government had opposed the use of the extradition treaty currently in existence with the United States, the murder of Colombian Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla on 30 April accelerated the head of state's decision to enforce this law.

GUERRILLAS ATTACK GERMAN OIL COMPANY CAMP

PA141538 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1830 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Bogota, 13 Nov (EFE) -- It was learned today in Bogota that a group of 80 Colombian guerrillas attacked a camp of a German oil drilling company on Sunday, blowing up part of the company's equipment and a helicopter.

The group of insurgents, who are members of the National Liberation Army (ELN), entered San Bernardo de Bata in north Santander Department, in Colombia's north-eastern region, on Sunday night. After haranguing the workers of the German company Mallenfel, the guerrillas dynamited part of the equipment used by the company in its oil drilling and exploitation activities and a helicopter. The helicopter arrived at the camp with food and tools from Bogota on Sunday at the very moment that the guerrillas were haranguing the workers.

The workers said that the guerrillas must have belonged to the ELN and the Popular Liberation Army [EPL] because they cheered both groups.

The EPL has signed a truce and cease-fire agreement with the government of President Belisario Betancur but the ELN has shown some reticence about entering into such agreements with the government.

PRESIDENT BETANCUR'S LETTER DISCUSSES CRIME

PA131748 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Nov 84

["Informal Report" program by Oscar Dominguez]

[Excerpts] President Belisario Betancur has made an unexpected visit to the disaster areas, where some 38,000 families are in a precarious situation in the wake of a violent rainy season.

In a letter today, the president also asked the civilian and military authorities to adopt firm actions to eradicate kidnapping, extortion, and blackmail. The president warned that those crimes will not be tolerated even if committed by the armed groups that signed the peace agreements. In a letter sent today to military chiefs, governors, intendants, and police commissioners, the president stressed the need to create a calm climate with the speed demanded by the anguishing situation that prevails in certain parts of the country.

In his letter the president says that any crime committed anywhere in the country must be punished and controlled by the civilian, military, and police authorities and by the security forces in general.

The president and his wife, Rosa Elena Alvarez de Betancur, also made an unexpected visit to Puerto Berrio municipality, in the middle Magdalena area, where some 400 families have been left totally destitute by the flooding of the Magdalena River.

EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH RIFT UNRESOLVED

PA160328 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Communique issued by (Juan Tome), appointed by the news media as mediator in negotiations between President Leon Febres Cordero and National Congress President Raul Baca Carbo; in Quito on 15 November -- read by announcer]

[Text] It must be truthfully reported that as a result of the meeting between the president of the Republic, the president of the National Congress, and the news media's coordinator, no solution was found to the dispute which has existed for the past few weeks. The fundamental point of difference centers on the Supreme Court of Justice and the mechanism for electing members. Nevertheless, there have been many points of coincidence in other important national problems for the enforcement of our constitutional regime. Therefore, the state's representatives will continue to fulfill their duty, and a solution might be achieved between the two branches in due time, according to their purviews: a constitutional solution of a referendum has not been rejected. As for the news media, we believe that we have fulfilled our duty to the people by mediating in the search for a resolution of this grave problem. A new meeting of all the news media directors will be held, as was done at the beginning of the dialogue, to issue a joint communique to all the citizenry.

MEDINA SAYS NEW SUPREME COURT WILL NOT RESIGN

PA171611 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Gustavo Medina, president of the Supreme Court of Justice elected by the National Congress, has reiterated that the court under him will submit its resignation. The official said that he will not comment on statements by Agustin Freire Potes [president of the old Supreme Court] because Freire Potes does not have any credibility and should leave the court because he has nothing to do there. On his part, Walter Guerrero Vivanco, vice president of the new court, said that the position of the new judges has not changed and that in the next few hours they will draw up an agenda in order to officially work to administer justice throughout the country.

NATIONAL CONGRESS TO RESUME SESSIONS 19 NOVEMBER

PA171237 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Raul Baca, president of the National Congress, said during a press conference today that he has decided that Congress will meet on Monday at 1600 in response to a request from the parliamentary blocs. Baca said that above all the meeting will deal with matters related to the basic charter of the legislative branch and the National Developemnt Council Law. He added that deliberations to reach a political understanding have failed, but congressional activities cannot remain paralyzed. According to the summons issued for the resumption of congressional sessions, in addition to topics that were already under debate the congress will discuss other matters such as the bills on wage increases, the freezing of medicine prices, illicit monetary gains, and the allotments of the representatives of various organizations, such as the Supreme Electoral Tribunal and the Tribunal of Constitutional Guarantees, among others. Regarding the possibility of a plebiscite, Baca said that the idea is not greatly favored by the Progressive Bloc, but since the initiative was proposed by the executive branch, there is no choice but to accept that political challenge.

AIR FORCE TO RECEIVE 20 MIRAGE JETS IN 1985

PY161442 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Oscar Trelles Montes, president of the Senate National Defense and Internal Order Committee, reported yesterday that Peru will receive about 20 French-made Mirage planes next year. He said that the date has not been set, but he assured that it is very possible that the aircraft will be delivered in various periods during 1985 to replace the current [word indistinct] of the Peruvian Air Force [FAP]. Trelles Montes made these statements after participating in a meeting of the aforementioned Senate committee where Aeronautics Minister Jose Zlatar Stambuck and other high-ranking FAP officers were present.

100 TERRORISTS KILLED, MAJOR LEADER RECAPTURED

PY170251 Paris AFP in Spanish 0029 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Ayacucho, 17 Nov (AFP) -- It was learned from reliable sources tonight that at least 100 Shining Path terrorists have been killed by members of the Armed Forces during operations that started on Sunday, 11 November, in the jungles of Ayacucho Department. It was also disclosed that an important Shining Path cell that operated in almost all of this city's outskirts was captured and that it is believed that among the arrested persons is Comrade Carlota Tello Cutti, one of the most sought-after terrorists and one of Shining Path leader Abimael Guzman's lieutenants.

The operations carried out by the Armed Forces, with no less than 500 members, supported by civil commandos known here as "peasant patrol groups," started on Sunday, 11 November, in Mar and Huanta Provinces, bordering the Apurimac River. In circles related to the political-military command it was stated that many clashes took place in which at least 100 terrorists died, but that it is quite probable that there are many more extremists that belonged to the groups that attacked several towns of that zone some days ago.

It has been stated that the "members of the peasant patrols" have been very strict in the towns which they believe are strongholds of terrorism and that after searching houses they have set many on fire in the Celtabamba, California, and Rosario villages.

Shortly before this information was released, it was also learned through authorized sources that a Shining Path cell has been broken. This cell was formed by two women and four men who operated in the San Juan Bautista neighborhood and most other neighborhoods of the outskirts of this capital.

The terrorists were taken by surprise and captured by members of the Armed Forces intelligence department in a house in Chacco, 12 km from Ayacucho. They were immediately taken to Los Cabitos Barracks, headquarters of the political-military command headed by Colonel Wilfredo Mori. It was added that one of the two women is terrorist Carlota Tello Cutti, who was the object of an intense search by the police and Armed Forces. Tello Cutti escaped from the Ayachucho prison some time ago during a bloody attack perpetrated by the Shining Path and, it is asserted, she is known to be very fierce in combat.

This double action -- if Carlota Tello's capture is confirmed -- will represent one of the hardest blows to the Shining Path since it unleashed its "popular war" 3 years ago after having set fire to electoral ballot boxes in May 1980, which represented its first public act.

LIMA MUNICIPAL WORKERS AGREE TO END STRIKE

PY171736 Lima Televisora Lima in Spanish 0400 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Excerpts] After a 19-day stoppage, the Lima municipal workers agreed tonight to suspend their indefinite strike through the signing of a document by the mayor's office and worker representatives. The following statements have been made by interim Mayor (Henry Dibb) and by the municipal workers:

[Begin recording] [Dibb] The document will be signed in a few minutes. We are only waiting for a clean copy to be written. I expect this will lead to the normalizing of all municipal activities and also to the cooperation of the workers with the mayor's office. The mayor's office has never rejected dialogue, and it was not threats and pressures, but rather a capacity for dialogue which in the end gave results. It is necessary to understand the limited economic possibilities of the municipality.

[Unidentified worker representative] It has been agreed that we will lift the strike after the document is signed. We will remove those who are on a hunger strike, and as of 19 November we municipal workers will make maximum efforts to change the image of Lima municipality and to give our best service to the community. We regret that the community has been deprived of a number of services, but we expect understanding for the fact that we had recourse to a constitutional right, such as striking. The strike had been declared legal, a thing that never happened under any other government. We hope that all labor problems will now be solved through a dialogue in the joint commission which has been created to solve all labor and administrative problems. [end recording]

CGTP CALLS FOR NATIONAL STRIKE 29 NOVEMBER

PY190135 Paris AFP in Spanish 1939 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] Lima, 18 Nov (AFP) -- Early this morning, the general Confederation of Peruvian Workers (CGTP) decided to call a 24-hour national strike on 29 November, with the support of peasants, students and popular organizations, to support a series of demands. The National Popular Assembly, which is made up of numerous student and labor organizations and which will plan and direct the strike, last night agreed to support the measures proposed by the CGTP to advance the platform of struggle. This was reported to AFP today by a spokesman of the leftist union organization.

The strike is in support of a freeze in the price of fares and basic foodstuffs, an increase in wages in accordance with the increase in the cost of living, of the peasant struggle to defend what has been obtained through agrarian reform, full respect for human rights. It is also a protest against government repression, among other things.

CANDIDATES APPROVE POLITICAL CONSENSUS DOCUMENT

PY170054 Paris AFP in Spanish 1755 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Montevideo, 16 Nov (AFP) -- At noon today the presidential candidates of the four mayor political parties approved, from the political point of view, a document containing the results obtained by the National Consensus Commission (Conapro), a multisectorial and multiparty commission that is analyzing Uruguayan problems and their possible solutions.

The agreements reached after several weeks of work by the various Conapro commissions, which are contained in the document, represent a sort of consensus that the candidates have agreed to institutionalize once the civil government is installed in March 1985. The consensus, which has been called historic by those involved in it as well as by other politicians, is aimed at restoring all rights, liberties, and guarantees, at the return of exiles, at the full respect for human rights, and at the definite lifting of all proscriptions. The consensus also provides for the implementation of a common housing policy and a national health system, for the transfer of the university from the government to representative authorities, for the independence of the judicial branch, and for a solution to the problem of the 7,000 public servants who were dismissed by the military regime. The document, which was also signed by the candidates to the vice presidency, states that the political parties agree on the general guidelines of the economic policy to be implemented by the future government.

The first phase of the consensus did not reach any agreements regarding the scope and procedures of amnesty for political prisoners, the legal organization of the education system as a whole, the law on the collective bargaining system in the labor sector, and regarding the state security laws. However, according to the signatories of the consensus, studies on these issues will be carried out by Conapro after the elections on Sunday, 25 November, and at the end of the recess imposed by this organization in view of the electoral campaigns.

The document points out that the most important aspect of the first phase is that it has proved that a consensus is possible after a long decade in which dialogue had been halted. The document states that it has been a difficult task, which has not always been successful in terms of results, but undoubtedly positive since it served to reveal the stance and arguments of those who represent interests, political doctrines, ideologies, and different philosophies. The candidates for the traditional Colorado (liberal) and Blanco (center leftist) parties, of the Broad Front (a coalition of the left), and of the Catholic Civic Union who signed the document agreed that the consensus represents a landmark in the country's history.

Colorado Party candidate Julio Sanguinetti noted that Uruguay has returned to its classical and traditional democratic routine and to a clear and lucid confrontation with a deep socioeconomic crisis. Sanguinetti stated that the objective is not to reach Government House on 1 March, but to be able to leave it 5 years later and hand over the country, living in peace and normalcy and fully exercising its liberties and rights, to a president once again elected by the people. He added that a country cannot extricate itself from a crisis like the one we are currently experiencing with the effort of only one man or of one party. In this regard, Sanguinetti stated that there have been intolerant people who today are quiet but tomorrow will take advantage of the difficulties in order to undermine the institutions.

Blanco Party candidate Alberto Zumaran stated that the consensus shows the degree of maturity achieved by the Uruguayan people and luckily by its leaders as a response to these years of dictatorship. Zumaran noted that only after a decade of suffering is an event of this nature possible.

Leftist candidate Juan Jose Crottogini said that with the signing of this document it can be stated that the time for democracy has come. Like the other candidates, Crotogini pointed out the need for a government of national unity as well as the need for Conapro to exist as an institution.

POLLS SHOW BROAD FRONT AHEAD IN MONTEVIDEO

PY162200 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] The poll conducted by Radio El Espectador is being reported throughout the continent. In fact, the VOA today referred to the poll carried out by our press department. The poll included over 1,050 persons questioned in Montevideo. It shows that the Broad Front is leading with 29.04 percent followed by the Colarado Party with 28.19 percent, blank votes 0.019 percent, and undecided 12.57 percent.

Colorado Party Second

PY182019 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0843 GMT 17 Nov 84

[By Alberto Pepe Leira]

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 17 Nov (EFE) -- Two opinion polls have placed the Broad Front [FA] first on the list of perferences of the Montevideo people for the 25 November election.

The Uruguayan branch of the U.S. Gallup organization has reported in an opinion poll released this week, the first since April, that the FA is leading with 30 percent of the votes in Montevideo, where half of the Uruguayan population resides. Gallup, which reports that the number of undecided totals 15 percent, gives second place to the Colorado Party with 27 percent of the votes, and third place to the National (Blanco) Party with 20 percent of the votes.

In its latest poll handed to EFE, the private firm Equipos Consultores has also given the FA first place in Montevideo with 32.5 percent, second place to the Colorado Party with 29.4 percent, and third place to the Blanco Party with 23.9 percent of the votes.

GENERAL SEREGNI DISCUSSES UPCOMING ELECTIONS

AU171854 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Nov 84 p 6

["Interview granted by General Liber Sergni, president of the multiparty association of Uruguay," time and place not given]

[Text] On 25 November this year Uruguay's citizens are to vote to decide on the country's return to a civilian democratic system after 11 years of military rule. General Liber Seregni, president of the Broad Front multiparty association, who was held for many years in the prisons of the dictatorship, granted an interview in this connection to our staff member Willi Israel.

Question: Elections are due to take place in Uruguay this month. Gen Liber Sergni, what reason do you see for the Uruguayan military rulers now after almost 11 years to abandon their forcible grasp on power and retreat to the barracks?

Answer: What was decisive in the end was the intensifying daily struggle of the Uruguayan people against the dictatorship. This development reached a climax on 1 May 1983 when, after many years of resistance, the people marched in a united resistance. After that there were many mass rallies, mainly in the capital, Montevideo. Finally, on 27 November last year, there was the largest popular combat rally in our country's history, which convincingly expressed the will and determination of the masses to put an immediate end to the dictatorship. In 1984 the regime was further isolated and the balance of power changed more and more rapidly in favor of the popular movement. In the negotiations that were wrested from it the government could not but yield to the demands of the masses and their parties. All this occurred against the background of a grave social and political crisis for which the military is responsible to a great extent. It is it which has mismanaged our country.

Question: Was it right at all to negotiate with the military? Only a few months ago the view was heard in Uruguay that such intentions would not be successful.

Answer: I am convinced that the negotiations between the representatives of the party and of the ruling military were the right method for returning the people to the democratic system stipulated by the Constitution. It was possible to force the military to renounce the "conditions" it wished to dictate and to incorporate itself in the state structure without special powers. It was during these negotiations that the holding of general elections was fixed for the coming 25 November and it was stipulated, as the Constitution decrees, that on 1 March 1985 the ruling power would pass to that party that has won the elections. Now our people are on the threshold of freedom. Our attitude toward the problem of negotiations was confirmed by the outcome. All political parties contributed a great deal to this outcome, as it were, but the position of the Broad Front in these decisive months must be particularly underscored. Naturally we endorsed the uniform action of all national opposition forces and in this spirit led the masses into the streets. Even though we still were underground, the aforementioned combat rallies and demonstrations were supported or cosponsored by the Broad Front.

Question: What is your assessment of the chances and prospects of your movement, which is participating in the forthcoming elections?

Answer: Our multiparty alliance had to pay a very high price in the 11 years of dictatorship. We fought in the foremost ranks against terrorism and suffered the most victims, unfortunately, and ours was the last political organization that was rehabilitated. Even now not all our partisans and friends who were forced to go abroad after the putsch have returned. We have only been operating legally for 2 months and some of our affiliated parties are still illegal. The parties of the bourgeois spectrum who were not as vehemently persecuted during the military rule as we were possess better starting positions for the elections. Nevertheless, the Broad Front is the most dynamic political force in Uruguay. In the last few months, it has become the decisive spearhead blasting the road to democracy in the negotiations. The results of the present election meetings show that we can no longer be presented as a negagive force, as the reactionaries have always tried to present us in the past. Our members are highly respected and are the representatives of a future-oriented political and national movement deeply rooted in the people. I think that despite the aforementioned difficulties we have good chances of success, for example, in the elections for the mayor in the capital, Montevideo, and in addition we can expect a considerable number of votes throughout the country. We hope to enter parliament with a strong team.

Question: What significance do you attach to the solidarity practiced throughout the entire world, and particularly in the GDR, with the struggle of the Uruguayan people?

Answer: I avail myself of this opportunity to express my special gratitude to all the GDR citizens who have stood by our party in many ways. I, personally, am deeply moved by the actions that were conducted there in particular for my release and for that of my comrades from prison. Our vision is now directed to the future. I am sure that even after 1 March 1985, when we will have a democratically controlled government, our affinity with the GDR people will continue and will strengthen. The spirit of friendship then can produce new forms of cooperation between the people of the GDR and Uruguay.

BLANCO PARTY CANDIDATE COMMENTS ON FOREIGN POLICY

PY162208 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Excerpt] The National Party will reestablish diplomatic relations with all countries of the world if it is elected. This was stated by the presidential candidate of the Blanco Party majority sector, Alberto Zumaran, after signing the National Consensus Commission document today. He said the following:

[Begin recording] We will reestablish diplomatic relations with all countries of the world. We will give special attention to the problems of our area, by which I mean our relations with Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Bolivia. The other Latin American countries will fall in the second stage, and finally we also propose to become part of the Nonaligned Movement. [end recording]

BISHOP CALLS ON PEOPLE TO REJECT MARXISM

PY141117 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] All Christians must disregard those candidates who during the upcoming presidential elections support Marxism. This is stated in a document issued by the Maldonado Archbishopric which states that although it is not the church's duty to state which are the citizens' valid alternatives, it deems it necessary to point out that not all candidates are acceptable nor are all parties legal.

The document recalls that communism will take part in the elections under a well-defined name within the framework of the Christian Democratic Party and points out that all believers must refrain from any solidarity with ideologies or movements that deny God's existence and, as a consequence, do not respect the integrity of human beings. The document, signed by Msgr Antonio Corso, adds that during the preelectoral campaign no party has proclaimed violence, but points out that some candidates have kept quiet more for strategic purposes than for the sake of substantial changes in the doctrine. The document warns the elector that other Christians are victims of those who take part in the elections in our country under the name of Christians.

The document also criticizes the electoral platforms that advocate abortion and euthanasia, practices that violate basic human rights, and freedom of teaching, in addition to other platforms advocating atheism, which denies man's spiritual condition. In reference to the political parties, Msgr (Corso) said that they must make an effort to recover lost positions so that the weak and needy may receive the priority attention of the government.

RETURNING COMMUNIST EXILES INTERVIEWED

PY162156 Montevideo LA HORA in English 8 Nov 84 p 5

[Excerpts] Militants for liberty in Uruguay are returning from exile. At Carrasco Airport we interviewed the following persons on their return from Europe:

Rodolfo Porley, director of the biweekly MAYORIA, who was exiled after being imprisoned by the dictatorship; Ricardo Saxlund, a former EL POPULAR correspondent in Moscow; and Elsa Mendez de Viera, who managed EL POPULAR's women's page.

"You have made it possible for us to be reunited here in a great embrace by making disappear in less than a year all the doubts about us," Porley told us at Carrasco Airport. The director of MAYORIA added that his newspaper "was merely the product of the people."

"With tremendous excitement we are returning to an Uruguay that for us is totally new, even this airport hall," Ricardo Saxlund stated. "Twelve years of absence, 12 years of presence [prescencia] watching the country, believing in our people, in their struggle, thinking above all about the political prisoners, thinking of those who knew how to fight for the recovery of democracy, working for the unity of our people, working for greater harmony, working for the unity of all forces so that the country, in freedom, in democracy, and in peace could seek to reconstruct what has been destroyed over past years, and to build a bright future for the people."

"We trust, therefore, and above all, that Dr Crottogini will be elected president of all Uruguayans, that our old friend Jose D'Elia will be vice president, that Mariano Arana will be the intendant of Montevideo, and that the senators and deputies of Advanced Democracy and of the other Broad Front sectors will make up the force that will help to forge the Uruguay that we all want," Saxland added.

MASSIVE BLANCO MARCH DEMANDS ALDUNATE'S RELEASE

PY171932 Paris AFP in Spanish 0346 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Montevideo, 16 Nov (AFP) -- Some 150,000 supporters of the traditional National, or Blanco, Party tonight swarmed down the main thoroughfare of this capital. This took place 5 months after the arrest of National Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, brought to trial by the military court, and 9 days before the presidential elections that will mark the redemocratization of Uruguay. A veritable human torrent marching to the sound of antigovernment slogans such as "Wilson Comes and Goyo Leaves," clearly referring to President General Gregorio Alvarez, retired, occupied more than 1 and 1/2 km of downtown Montevideo demanding the release of the sexagenarian politician.

Upon his return to the country on 16 June, after 11 years in exile, Ferreira Aldunate was arrested and brought to trial by the military government for allegedly being linked to the Tupamaro guerrilla group.

The Blanco Party march ended peacefully a few meters from the obelisk, a monument honoring the authors of the 1830 Constitution.

FIRE CAUSES MINOR DAMAGE TO COLORADO HEADQUARTERS

PY181951 Paris AFP in Spanish 1440 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] Montevideo, 18 Nov (AFP) -- A fire broke out early this morning at the entrance of the Colorado Party headquarters, causing minor damage to the building. Colorado Party sources blamed the fire on an attack made with a homemade bomb. The fire department has reported that, alerted by an anonymous call about a fire that broke out outside Colorado Party headquarters, its personnel went there and quickly put out the fire.

ECONOMIC STATE OF EMERGENCY DRAWS CRITICISM

Austerity Measures Under Fire

PA160237 Rome IPS in Spanish 1751 GMT 15 Nov 84

[By Silvio Hernandez]

[Text] Panama, 15 Nov (IPS) -- Today business, professional, and student organizations questioned the "state of emergency" and austerity measures announced by Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta on Tuesday. The rightist National Council of Private Enterprise, CONEP, pointed out in a communique that it agrees with the president that the cause of the crisis lies in "the administration's lack of organization and corruption that squandered most of the funds that should have been invested in production."

CONEP, however, conditions its support for Ardito Barletta's initiative regarding job generation and increased revenues for the country to the government's "forgetting about a proposed tax which has not been discussed with the people and which would increase inflation, as well as labor code amendments."

The measures announced by the president include a bill to raise the cost of bank charter licenses and special services, particularly professional and luxury, that cater mostly to upper class Panamanians."

Panamanian unions have rejected the proposed labor code amendments because unions feel that the CONEP is seeking to destroy the organized labor movement. This CONEP proposal -- which the organization has demanded for several years -- was received by the president, but his proposal recommends that no amendments be made that might reduce workers' gains. He added that these amendments should be "agreed to" by all parties involved.

The CONEP declaration, which was expanded by its president Jose Cardona today, states that if we really want to attract businessmen from Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and the ROK, the proposed labor code amendments must be implemented because these businessmen "have not made up their minds to invest in Panama precisely because they are not accustomed to the labor-management relations that we have in our country."

In addition, the National Bar Association described as "unconstitutional" the government proposal to tax liberal professions, arts, and crafts, according to a communique released today. The association recalled that according to Article 40 of the April 1983 Constitution, "no taxes will be imposed on liberal professions, arts, and crafts." The communique added: "For this reason, the National Bar Association urges the government to refrain from sanctioning the bill that proposes urgent fiscal measures, since these measures are unconstitutional."

Meanwhile, the leftist Association of Professors of the Republic today appealed to "popular groups" to conduct street demonstrations against "the antipopular, criminal, and illegal measures" announced by the president. The association "most vigorously rejected" the austerity measures, since "we cannot permit salaries established by law" to be frozen "on the whim and will of those who have not had the courage to declare a moratorium" of the foreign debt. The package of measures adopted by the president proposes a bill freezing public officials' salaries for 2 years beginning in January 1985.

The communique recalled that the president promised during his presidential campaign to create 25,000 new jobs every year, but these jobs "turned out to be 25,000 new taxes." While they reject the taxes on professional services that have been proposed, professors demand that these austerity measures be applied to members of the armed forces and that officials allegedly involved in crime against public funds be punished.

In addition, the rightist Association of Law Students [Asociacion de Estudiantes de Derecho] of the University of Panama repudiated the measures adopted and warned that it will struggle against the president's orders. The association rejected the declaration of "national emergency" because it feels that this description of the national situation entails a risk of the "suspension of constitutional rights."

The urgent economic measures adopted by the Panamanian Government seek to reduce the state's general budget in order to be able to begin negotiations with financial organizations and refinance the interest on the foreign debt, which has been estimated at $4 billion. According to the president, the 1985 budget will have to take into consideration the payment of $700 million to international financial organizations and private foreign banks. Finally, according to unofficial estimates of the new measures to reduce expenses and increase taxes, the government will be able to collect about $150 million every year.

Plan's Credibility Questioned

PA170116 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 16 Nov 84 pp A 1, A 14

[Statement by Dr Ricardo Arias Calderon, president of the Christian Democratic Party, on the government's declaration of a national emergency]

[Text] In order to impose more sacrifices amidst a profound crisis for which Dr Ardito Barletta is one of the main culprits, the government will have to establish credibility as soon as possible.

It needs to generate credibility in the struggle against corruption. To do this, the government will have to punish those guilty of embezzlement, not only in the Social Security Institute, but also in the National Financial Corporation, Public Works, and so on. It must also pledge to appoint a new comptroller and a new attorney general who can inspire confidence throughout the country by their competence, honesty, and independence.

It needs to establish credibility in its information about public finances. A freeze on wage increases for teachers, doctors, janitors and other government workers cannot be accepted nor can an increase in numerous taxes on the entire population be accepted without information as to how much of the state's funds are used for military expenses or in what areas the government has made the cuts that it claims to have made. If one does not know what commitments the government has already made with the IMF, one cannot know whether it remains on its knees or whether it has gotten on its feet with regard to the international financial organizations.

The government needs to generate credibility in the democratization of the country. This requires that all the financial measures be submitted to the new Legislative Assembly instead of being adopted practically without discussion by the National Legislative Council. Moreover, it requires that the government promise a total reoganization of the Electoral Tribunal to guarantee that the electoral fraud will not be repeated.

Unless the government rapidly does what is necessary to generate credibility in these three areas, its national emergency plan will provoke and deserve the firm repudiation of all of the Panamanian people.

Dr Ricardo Arias Calderon, President, Christian Democratic Party

President Reiterates Stand

PA180304 Panama City YA in Spanish 17 Nov 84 pp 2, 4

[Text] We will not change our mind or take a step back with regard to the serious and studied measures that have been taken in the economic field. We all have a great responsibility, Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta, president of the Republic, told page four [as published] of the newspaper YA.

President Ardito Barletta added: This is a shared responsibility. We must make the citizens aware of their obligations and responsibilities. We have not adopted capricious measures, but necessary ones.

We asked President Dr Nicolas Ardito whether he would change his stand if strong pressure was exerted by organized sectors and the people against the economic measures adopted by his government. The president responded emphatically: "We will not change our stand. Those are shared and necessary measures." University students staged demonstrations yesterday against the economic measures because "it is the people who will have to pay for them."

Independent teachers have announced several meetings at the Venezuela School today. The teachers are not going to give up the wage raises and bonuses to which they are entitled. The economic measures suspend pay raises for public employees for 2 years. President Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta reiterated his position on the economic measures adopted before the Legislative Assembly and asked the legislators to cooperate with the government in the big task to which he is committed.

Noriega on Economic Measures

PA170114 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Report on press conference held by General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Defense Forces on 15 November -- recorded]

[Text] As part of the austerity program recently announced by President Nicolas Ardito Barletta, 500 new troops that were to be incorporated into the Defense Forces will not be hired. In explaining budget reductions to be adopted by the Defense Forces, Gen Manuel Antonio Noriega said:

[Begin recording] [Noriega] We must be realistic and forget demagoguery. We are not demagogues, because we should not play with the security of the country and its society. We could very well come out and say: We resign and freeze. However, this is not the solution that society demands. Society requires security structures, and we will maintain these structures as they are necessary for the security of all Panamanians. We will review our future programs in order to adjust our budgets to the levels recommended by the president of the Republic's team of experts. For example, we have frozen the project for a military school that was to open in February 1985. This is a contribution to the president's austerity plans. In other words, we have reduced our long-term programs.

However, when I say that we should not be demagogical, what I mean to say is that we cannot forget our responsibility toward the year 2000. Otherwise, our children and grandchildren will demand an explanation from the negligent who did not take timely preventive measures. For example, today we, as citizens, can question those who did not take the necessary measures to prevent the current crisis. This is our patriotic reality, without demagoguery, which we openly present to the Panamanian people.

[Reporter] General, what is your opinion of the proposal made today by CONEP that the government should dismiss 10,000 employees, who would be hired by private enterprise, under the condition that amendments made to the Labor Code and that a law on taxes that they feel has not been properly consulted on not be approved?

[Noriega] Well, as Panamanians, we must understand that dialogue and what each Panamanian can contribute to help solve the problem is important. I think that CONEP has expressed its viewpoint and its ideas to solve the problem, but these solutions should also consider the workers' viewpoints. I think that one of the advantages of our society is that we can sit down and talk, that there are people here who know when they should tighten their belts, when they should cooperate, and when things are being said straightforwardly, as the president of the Republic has done. [end recording]

Noriega also said that President Nicolas Ardito Barletta will pay a high political price for the measures adopted. However, he added that the positive effects will be seen in the long term.

Regarding the helicopter recently acquired by the Defense Forces, Gen Noriega said that it will replace several others no longer in use. He stressed that the new helicopter was purchased through an agreement that the late General Omar Torrijos had signed with the French Government a few years ago, adding that helicopters are vehicles that have greatly contributed to the country's development.

SEVEN POLITICAL PARTIES DECLARED NONEXISTENT

PA180014 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 14 Nov 84 pp A 1, A 14

[Excerpt] Seven of the 14 political parties that participated in the 6 May and 10 June elections have officially been declared nonexistent because they did not maintain the voting percentage required by the electoral law for their continued existence.

Through resolution 824 of 12 November 1984 and by virtue of its constitutional and legal powers and based on the electoral statistical report and the law, the electoral tribunal has determined which political parties can maintain their legal status and which ones will disappear after failing to meet the requirements established by electoral law.

The following political organizations are declared nonexistent: the Popular Broad Front Party, Frampo; the People's Party; the People's Action Party, PAPO; the People's Nationalist Party, PNP; the Panamenist Party; the Workers Socialist Party, PST; and the Workers Revolutionary Party, PRT.

The following political organizations maintain their legal status; the Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD; the Liberal Party; the Christian Democratic Party, PDC; the Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement Party, Molirena; the Labor Party, PALA; the Republican Party; and the Authentic Panamenist Party.

COSTA RICA

MONGE DISCUSSES COMMITMENT TO NEUTRALITY

PA170317 Paris AFP in Spanish 2238 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Excerpt] San Jose, 16 Nov (AFP) -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge today openly challenged the local press for its "systematic and ferocious attacks on the neutrality policy" during ceremonies to commemorate the first anniversary of the proclamation of neutrality.

At the end of a crowded march that paralyzed traffic on the main streets in this capital, President Monge questioned the interests and forces that are behind the campaign being waged by the local press and the political opposition against neutrality.

From a platform set up in the Plaza de la Cultura in this capital, on which he was accompanied by former President Jose Figueres and students of various ages, President Monge said that the campaign will be unsuccessful, "because ever since they first achieved independence the Costa Rican people have demonstrated that they support neutrality."

"This persistent, stubborn campaign contravenes the people's will," he said, while fervently appealing to the youths gathered there to urge deputies to approve a bill calling for the active and unarmed neutrality of Costa Rica to be included in the Constitution.

In his enthusiastic speech, which was constantly interrupted by the participants in the ceremony, Monge said that the proclamation of neutrality was not a partisan or personal accomplishment, but that it reflects "an entire historical current that has united our fatherland from independence until today."

The president, speaking to a crowd carrying placards in favor of peace, described as "infamous" the interpretation of opposition sectors and the press, "who confuse neutrality with defenselessness."

On that subject, Monge asked whether those sectors are taking refuge in "fallacies," when what they actually want is "to see Costa Rica involved in the wars that have bathed Central America in blood" and to "see the country establish an army."

He then said: "We are very suspicious of this campaign, because of where it comes from and who is feeding it." Meanwhile, the participants in the march milled about, carrying Costa Rican flags and posters reading: "Peace in Central America," "Neutrality, Disarmament, and Peace," and "Because We Demand Life, We Demand Peace."

At the end of Monge's effusive speech, former President Jose Figueres, moved by the president's words, addressed the crowd to second the president's request that the deputies support neutrality.

Reaffirms Stance

PA160411 Rome IPS in Spanish 2100 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Excerpts] San Jose, 15 Nov (SCN) -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge said yesterday that this country will not participate in any armed conflict between third countries.

Last night the president inaugurated a seminar on "Neutrality in Costa Rica and Europe: Similarities and Differences," which will last for 3 days.

Monge proclaimed Costa Rica's perpetual, active, and unarmed neutrality on 17 November, and the government has planned several activities to mark the first anniversary of that event.

In his speech, the president said: "Everyone, both natives and foreigners, can be certain that the Costa Rican state will refrain from participating in any armed conflict between third countries."

The president said that life in Costa Rica is unfolding peacefully, even though "we are afflicted with the consequences of those senseless struggles in which powerful external factors are supplying the weapons and weak Central American factors are providing the dead bodies."

According to Monge, neutrality has enhanced the capacity for national defense, strengthened public security, and enriched foreign policy. "We are stronger today than a year ago," he said.

He emphasized that workers, businessmen, mothers, and students all favor neutrality.

Just yesterday, Monge signed a decree declaring 17 November a "day of perpetual, active, and unarmed neutrality."

"Costa Ricans have understood the terrible dilemma that we face: neutrality or an army, neutrality or an arms buildup, neutrality or war," he said.

Monge said that he was pleased that an international seminar was being held on neutrality and said that it reaffirms his government's policy of neutrality, disarmament, and peace.

"We will not allow ourselves to be dragged onto foreign battlefields where matters that have no immediate relationship to Costa Rica's territorial integrity, political sovereignty, or national independence are being settled," Monge said.

EL SALVADOR

MSGR ROSA CHAVEZ ON FMLN-FDR-GOVERNMENT TALKS

PA162318 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 15 Nov 84 pp 3, 19

[Text] The second round of talks between government representatives and FMLN-FDR members might be held this weekend, either Saturday or Sunday. Msgr Gregorio Rosa Chavez, San Salvador auxiliary bishop, told DIARIO LATINO this morning that the two sides have shown political willingness to continue talking. He said it is possible for the second round of talks be held this weekend.

Msgr Rosa Chavez dismissed the notion that the talks can be held tomorrow, Friday, 16 November, as some news media had estimated.

In addition, he refused to say when or where these talks would be held, but he indicated that the idea is to hold the talks in Salvadoran territory.

The church official was asked whether the dialogue had been delayed because of the debate in Los Angeles yesterday which Presidential Minister Adolfo Rey Prendes attended. Rey Prendes is one of the government's principal spokesmen in talks with guerrillas. Rosa Chavez denied this and added that, as far as he knew Rey Prendes will soon return to the country. Rosa Chavez also pointed out that the Catholic Church, due to its moderating role in these talks, would not be right in disclosing the place or date of the meeting before the involved parties do, even if the church has this information.

Deputy Aristides Alvarenga, a member of the Christian Democratic Party (PCD) Executive Committee, has said that party Secretary General Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich convoked the party members to report to them on the steps being taken for the dialogue.

Alvarenga said that Ehrlich told him that the meeting would be delayed for at least 1 more week, but that not everything has been settled or decided. Alvarenga indicated that there has been speculation regarding what the Church can do for a prompt meeting. Perhaps the dialogue could be held without any previous announcement to that effect so as not to elicit speculation and expectation. In addition, the government this time wants to discuss basic aspects so that it cannot be said later that something was discussed that had not been agreed upon. The government will demand seriousness.

FDR'S CALLES DENIES MEETING WITH DUARTE IMMINENT

PA170250 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0050 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] FDR Vice President Eduardo Calles has denied assertions allegedly made by Msgr Gregorio Rosa Chavez that the second round of talks between Salvadoran guerrillas and Jose Napoleon Duarte's government would be held this weekend.

[Begin recording] [Calles] Regarding the declarations reportedly made by Msgr Rosa Chavez, we have not received any answer to the ample proposal we made in writing to the government. In addition, we suggested procedures for the mixed commission and a date for the plenipotentiary commission's next meeting. We are concerned about this situation because the dialogue initiated in March was proposed by Duarte.

[Reporter] What effect does the war climate in Central America have on your country?

[Calles] In a series of coordinated actions by the Honduran Army, U.S. troops, and sectors of the Salvadoran Army, we see a determination to continue advocating a military solution to the Salvadoran conflict. Honduran troops have been moving toward the Salvadoran border, particularly in the western area. In this stage of the U.S. aggression against the Nicaraguan people, (?an action) against the Salvadoran revolutionary forces cannot be dismissed. The U.S. Administration is basically trying to apply a military solution. If the government is willing to resume the dialogue with responsibility so are we, but we are also prepared to give an adequate response to aggressive actions by the U.S. Administration.

[Reporter] What would happen in El Salvador should the United States effect a direct military intervention in Nicaragua?

[Calles] We don't see the aggression against Nicaragua as removed from the Salvadoran situation and our people. An aggression the Nicaraguan people affects the situation of our people. We have indicated our combative solidarity with the Nicaraguan people. The FMLN expressed recently and publicly its determination to assume combative solidarity with the Nicaraguan people. At any rate, an aggression against the Nicaraguan people would not be removed from an aggression against the Salvadoran revolutionary forces. [end recording]

COPREFA CHIEF ON HONDURAN TROOPS, CLASHES

PA161933 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 15 Nov 84 pp 2, 77

[Text] "It is completely false that Honduran troops entered 5 km into Salvadoran territory and even more so that there have been clashes with FMLN-FDR terrorists," Colonel Ricardo Aristides Cienfuegos, chief of the Armed Forces Press Committee Coprefa, said yesterday.

The official explained that this report was compiled and disseminated by a clandestine station for propaganda purposes, geared exclusively for international propaganda. He added that there is no reason for Honduran troops to penetrate into our territory, since the Salvadoran Army has a defensive and offensive capacity against the destructive actions of the terrorist groups, which usually avoid combat but are aggressive when carrying out destructive actions against the citizens' interests. The clandestine station's report states that the Honduran troops entered El Salvador through the northern part of Morazan Department and, therefore, met with some FMLN-FDR subversive columns. The Coprefa chief explained that this is just another lie of the type usually broadcast by that clandestine station.

According to Armed Forces spokesmen, 3d Infantry Brigade troops of the La Union military detachment and of the Armed Forces Commando Training Center based in San Francisco Gotera are conducting search operations throughout various sectors of Morazan Department. Other units are also conducting counterinsurgency operations in the Departments of Cuscatlan, Chalatenango, Cabanas, San Miguel, La Union, Usulutan, San Vicente, and La Paz.

COPREFA'S CIENFUEGOS ON HARVESTS, SUBVERSION

PA161703 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 15 Nov 84 pp 3, 55

[Text] Colonel Ricardo Cienfuegos, chief of the Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, yesterday announced that the Army intends to guarantee the coffee and cotton harvests, providing guarantees to both fieldworkers and those working in the coffee mills. Col Cienfuegos explained that economic war is among the communists' guidelines for destroying the country, and now they have stepped up their terrorist attacks because the coffee, cotton, and sugar cane harvest seasons have begun. Accordingly, Cienfuegos said that the Army has organized its plans for controlling subversion in various places and in the most cases has received the cooperation of the farmers, who are organizing internal vigilance systems. He added that the terrorists have grave internal problems and are therefore using sabotage actions and other operations mostly for propaganda purposes. They have also begun to mobilize in the capital "in an effort to attract the people's attention, but the people, who are already familiar with their procedures, do not trust them," the colonel added.

He said that the Army has evidence that although the terrorist leaders' say the Suchitoto Operation failed because it pursued different goals, the truth is that it was foiled by the heroic defense of the national police. "Now they want to exploit the Armed Forces' sincerity for their own propagandistic purposes because the Armed Forces are factually reporting casualties. By now everyone is familiar with their tactics," Col Cienfuegos added.

For its part, he continued, the Navy is patrolling the territorial waters with the cooperation of the people, who have become aware of the goals of subversion. These efforts are coordinated with other units as conditions allow.

Later, Col Cienfuegos expressed his gratitude to those sectors that trust the Army's efforts in the defense of our territorial integrity and in the face of the subversive actions of the communists, who think nothing of hurting the defenseless population hoping to turn the homeland over to international communism.

Commenting on "Operation IV" [presumably "Torola IV"], he said that there has been heavy fighting, but that the Army has obtained positive results, adding that on Monday, a battalion was ambushed, but there were no major repercussions. This operation, he added, disproves the report that northern Morazan is under terrorist control and that they are moving about freely there. "We are there," he said. He also reported that a powerful Radio Venceremos relay station had been destroyed during that operation. This is confirmed by the fact that the station in question has not been heard lately. It is possible that they might install a new station in a different location.

Regarding the activities carried out in Chalatenango, he said that the situation has improved considerably because Colonel Ochoa Perez "is doing a good job." The most critical areas are near San Pedro Hill and Chichontepec, San Vicente.

FMLN ANNOUNCES NEW ACTIONS IN DECEMBER, JANUARY

PA190330 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2214 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The FMLN announced today that it will increase sabotage and attacks against Army units during December and January. According to Radio Venceremos, the official FMLN broadcasting station, the guerrillas' strategy will be concentrated in sabotaging the government's economy with new strikes, blackouts, and blows against the nation's vital infrastructure. Rebel units are patrolling the farms and haciendas to guarantee "just payment" during the coffee, cotton and sugarcane harvests and will increase the "annihilation" of the national Army's civic forces, said Radio Venceremos. Nevertheless, the FMLN said that it has issued instructions to all units to suspend all sabotage activities on the highways of the country's eastern region during the week 19-26 November in order not to obstruct the San Miguel religious celebrations. San Miguel, capital of the department with the same name, some 138 km east of San Salvador, will celebrate its patron saint festivities, the Virgin of Peace, during the second half of November. The Catholic Church has invited all the Salvadoran people to form caravans to visit San Miguel on 21 November and pray for peace in El Salvador.

The FMLN said that Honduran troops for the third time had entered El Salvador through Morazan Department last Friday in an attempt to support the Salvadoran antiguerrilla Manuel Jose Arce Battalion, which is carrying out military operations in that department. Radio Venceremos said that the Honduran soldiers entered several kilometers into El Salvador and reached the places called La Galera and Sabanetas near Perquin. The rebel radio added that in the last few days there has been a constant movement of troops between the Honduran towns of Palmerola and La Esperanza, near the border with El Salvador's Morazan Department. The FMLN added that on between 18 October and 15 November it has inflicted 169 casualties, including dead and wounded, on the Army.

FMLN ACCUSES DUARTE OF TREASON, INJUSTICE

PA170040 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Napoleon Duarte has met with the most select millionaires of the eastern sector, who have amassed their fortunes from the work and sacrifice of the peasants who work in the coffee, cotton, and sugarcane plantations.

During his speech to the landowners in the eastern sector, Napoleon Duarte said clearly that the government would not be able to maintain its stand or resist without U.S. aid. Duarte also spoke about the bankrupt economy, which -- in his particular case -- allows him to partially finance the war against our people. In other words, Duarte came to the eastern sector to confirm two theses which have been asserted by the FMLN. First, the dictatorship would never be able to survive without the millions in aid from the United States, which is mortgaging and compromising the country in gigantic proportions. Second, Duarte has confirmed the effectiveness of our accurate policy of sabotage against the war economy, the legitimate weapon of the peoples who struggle for their freedom.

Duarte met with the rich landowners, who are withstanding the economic sabotage, and of course, the only thing discussed at the meeting was how to better defend the rich people's interests. Duarte never asked the rich landowners to recognize the peasants' work, to pay them just salaries and benefits. No, Duarte never asked them to stop mistreating the peasants on the farms, to stop using weighed scales, or to improve the terrible food they give to the workers. Duarte did not say a single word about this.

Duarte merely thanked, in a servile and groveling way, Reagan's government for supporting him and for keeping alive this agonizing society of exploitation and injustice. Duarte has betrayed the country by submitting himself to the U.S. Government's mandates. History will remember him for this sad role.

Duarte has sold our homeland for a few dollars, with the useless hope that Reagan's millions and mercenary troops will infuse more life into an already exhausted and agonizing system. The recovery of our sovereignty and national independence is our objective! The Salvadoran people will certainly achieve their goal!

FMLN-FDR ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON MILITARY ACTIVITIES

PA162130 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Communique issued by the Salvadoran FMLN-FDR; date and place not given]

[Text] The Salvadoran revolutionary democratic alliance, FMLN-FDR, feels it is necessary to denounce and to alert the Salvadoran people and the international public about a series of activities carried out in the past few days by the Honduran Army and U.S. troops which lead us to believe there are preparations underway for aggressive actions against the Salvadoran people. The actions that justify our charges are the following:

Movement of Honduran troops in the border region between El Salvador and Honduras, especially near the areas under the control of the FMLN forces in eastern El Salvador;

The presence of Honduran Army battalion troops has been detected in the towns of Juniquara, San Antonio, and Marcala. Troops from another battalion accompanied by 10 U.S. advisers have been seen in Rio Negro and Concepcion, 5 km north of the Honduran town of Colomoncagua;

Reconnaissance actions are being carried out by Honduran forces in the border region of Sabanetas in Morazan Department;

On 13 November a Honduran Army company entered 5 km inside Salvadoran territory in the area of the villages of Sabanetas and La Galera. It clashed with a patrol of FMLN forces. The Honduran forces suffered several casualties, and the FMLN suffered one wounded;

In Honduran territory and in the Gulf of Fonseca, small-scale sea, aviation, and helicopter maneuvers continue with the participation of special Honduran, Salvadoran, and U.S. forces. In this framework, 100 members of the engineers battalion of the U.S. 82d infantry [as heard] division were recently brought in. Preparations are also underway for large-scale naval maneuvers on the Caribbean;

We have also learned of a meeting of commanders of Salvadoran and Honduran battalions in Marcala, Honduras, and preparations for a meeting in Joateca, El Salvador.

In the framework of the tension in the region due to the U.S. Administration's aggressive actions against the Nicaraguan people and in view of the aforementioned actions, our fronts believe that a blow directed against the Salvadoran revolutionary forces cannot be ruled out. It is very evident that the Reagan administration has not changed its warmongering line and its desire to resolve militarily the Salvadoran conflict in order to preserve an unjust and oppressive system that is totally obedient to its plans and makes efforts to crush the revolutionary democratic forces made up of the FMLN-FDR.

Efforts have been made to conceal this militaristic line with the political maneuver that includes the alleged democratization through elections and the opening of a dialogue that does not yet have real possibilities of continuity.

Consistent with their political stance, our fronts have made efforts to take the Salvadoran Government's maneuver and make it into a serious proposal. For this purpose, we sent the government a proposal, dated 30 October, for a meeting of the mixed commission. This proposal consisted of an outline for the commission's procedures and a date for the meeting of the plenipotentiary commission. We are still awaiting an answer to this proposal.

The Salvadoran Government's silence leads us to think that its proposal to initiate a dialogue at La Palma responded basically to Mr Reagan's electoral requirements rather than a desire to seek, through negotiation, a solution to the political, economic, and social crisis that the Salvadoran people are suffering from.

Having met his immediate needs, Mr Reagan makes preparations for a new step in his escalation of aggression against our people. The Salvadoran Government's Army is unable to check the advance of the revolutionary forces and makes efforts to support the U.S. Administration's interventionist escalation by carrying out military operations against areas under revolutionary forces' control.

The Reagan administration's warlike determination and the Salvadoran regime's inability to produce an effective political and military answer lead the U.S. Government to prepare for a direct aggression against our people by leaning on a servile sector of the Salvadoran Army at this stage of the aggression.

In view of the seriousness of the situation, the FMLN-FDR appeals to our people to be ready and vigilant, increased pressures on the regime to seek a fair political solution, reject the intervention and presence of foreign troops in our territory, and prepare to defend the sovereignty of our homeland. We appeal to the Honduran people to oppose the adventurous plans of the Army sector in agreement with U.S. interests rather than those of their homeland. This sector does not hesitate in shedding the blood of its fellow citizens and launching them into a conflict that would bring unpredictable consequences upon the entire region.

We appeal to governments, political forces, and the international community to oppose the interventionist blow against the Salvadoran people. Through this blow regional factors would enter the conflict, endangering world peace.

Let us struggle for the defense of national sovereignty! Let us demand the cessation of U.S. intervention in El Salvador! For a fair peace and a true solution to domestic problems through unity toward victory! Revolution or death! We will win!

[Signed] FMLN General Command; FDR Executive Committee

FMLN TEMPORARILY HALTS SABOTAGE ACTIONS IN EAST

PA170054 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0010 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Attention, Salvadoran people, pay close attention. Attention. We announce that on Friday, 16 November, instructions were issued to all our guerrilla units operating in the eastern sector to stop their sabotage activities on the roads in the eastern areas as of 1800. With these new instructions, roads are open to bus and private vehicle traffic.

With the paralyzation of transportation in the eastern sector, we have again demonstrated the Army's inability to control the eastern part of the country, which has now become an extensive FMLN area of operations. Enemy operations in the San Agustin-Tres Calles area in Usulutan and in Morazan Department have not had any effective results. This shows that while the Army engages in weak, useless operations, the FMLN strikes at the puppet Army and contests its control of the strategic eastern region.

The 5 days in which the eastern sector was paralyzed by the FMLN have caused important economic losses to the state economy and the oligarchic groups, losses which total over 7 million colones. We repeat: Losses total over 7 million colones, which means that a harsh blow has been dealt to their ability to finance the Army and the war against the people.

We announce that orders have been issued to all our guerrilla units to suspend all sabotage activities on the roads in the eastern region during the week of 19-26 November, in order to avoid hindering the San Miguel religious ceremonies and the Salvadoran people's attendance at these celebrations.

These instructions have been issued in line with our policy of respect for the Salvadoran people's religious traditions and to allow the economic activities that in these days produce benefits primarily for the popular sectors.

We call on the people to make provisions, because in the months of December and January we will intensify our activities and operations in three main areas:

1. We will sabotage the economy of the regime with new paralyzations of transportation.

2. We will guarantee the payment of fair wages for picking coffee, cotton, and sugarcane.

3. We will continue our strikes to annihilate the active forces of the puppet Army.

GUATEMALA

SHIPMENT OF EXPLOSIVES ARRIVES FOR EL SALVADOR

PA171436 Rome IPS in Spanish 0403 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Guatemala City, 16 Nov (IPS) -- A local radio station today reported that approximately 3,000 cases of dynamite arrived in Guatemala for transport to El Salvador. The report by "the independent" newscast of the Guatemala City station Radio Nuevo Mundo indicated that the shipment with the explosives arrived at the Santo Tomas de Castilla port on the Atlantic and that three trucks carried the cases to Salvadoran territory.

The destination of the dynamite is unknown but it is believed that it is for the Salvadoran Army. The three trucks had Gautemalan license plates. The three trucks left Santo Tomas de Castillo at approximately 0900 (1500 GMT). They took the road to Chiquimula in the northeast to reach the border post of Nueva Anguiatu.

The transportation of the dynamite caused some excitement since the three vehicles were guarded by several Guatemalan Army patrols, probably due to the danger of the material. The convoy was seen passing through several towns in the area. Reports indicate that it arrived on the border with El Salvador during the morning.

LOBOS: GOVERNMENT WILL NOT TALK WITH SUBVERSIVES

PA172257 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] General Rodolfo Lobos Zamora, deputy head of state, yesterday said that neither the government nor the Army will hold a dialogue with subversive groups because they are outlaws and this type of dialogue has not had positive results in other countries. Lobos Zamora said that if the subversives wish to solve the problem, they must accept the amnesty law, which they are free to do in view of the guarantees granted by the government.

RELEASE OF MISSING, KIDNAPPED PEOPLE DEMANDED

PA161429 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 15 Nov 84 p 4

[By Ricardo Cardona]

[Excerpts] The existence of secret jails, which hold many of the people who are missing or have been kidnapped during the past few months, has been revealed by leaders of the Committee for Mutual Assistance for the Return of Missing Relatives, during a public statement issued at the National Constituent Assembly yesterday morning.

More than 100 people, representing 248 families of missing people, came to the National Constituent Assembly's building early this morning hours and carried out a symbolic march through the [name indistinct] hall, carrying signs with protest messages.

After touring the building, the people gathered in front of the Assembly president's office while he was meeting with directorate board and Assembly members. Using loud-speakers, the demonstrators asked National Constitutent Assembly President Roberto Nicolle to come out and hear about their problems.

The demonstrators specifically asked the constituent members to urge the government to release information about the kidnapped and missing people as soon as possible, "even if some have already died, becuase the pain and sorrow we have withstood for such a long time could lead us to unpredictable consequences." We do not wish to discuss any resolution because one of them, regarding human rights, has not even been discussed by the government and our patience is running out in view of the silence, they said.

One woman, whose son and his fiance were kidnapped 3 months ago in Las Victorias neighborhood, Zone 1, said there are rumors about the existence of "secret jails."

The demonstrators said that they have been hearing for a long time that political leaders and related organizations have issued lengthy speeches advocating democracy. Nevertheless, they asked, what is the use of democracy if the word is used to violate human rights? Democracy is based on the disappearance of hundreds of Guatemalan citizens, and this can be ascertained from what we have suffered, they added. During the event, collective hysteria seemed to prevail when all the people wanted to voice their sorrow and anguish at the same time, while the reporters, deputies, and witnesses watched the scene.

When the people's statements had apparently concluded, National Constituent Assembly President Roberto Carpio Nicolle said: Unfortunately, we are not the president so we cannot solve your problem. He was also referring to the other members of the organization. During the interview with the committee members, Carpio Nicolle was accompanied by Ramiro de Leon Carpio, Union of the Democratic Center [UCN]; Alfonso Cabrera, Christian Democratic Party [PDC]; and Rafael Arriaga, Revolutionary Party [PR]. Carpio Nicolle said: We will exert the moral influence bestowed on us by the people's votes to ask the executive branch to review your requests as soon as possible so that your relatives return to your homes as soon as possible.

Nearing the end of the interview, Carpio Nicolle said that a committee will be appointed as soon as possible to investigate the details of the demonstrators' problems and, according to the committee's report, specific steps will be taken in the future. They also discussed the possibility that the committee might present a report during an Assembly meeting so that all the deputies may also learn about the problems being faced by hundreds of relatives of kidnapped or missing people.

ARMY RESCUES 75 PEASANTS IN EL QUICHE DEPARTMENT

PA162257 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] At 1645 on 13 November, the Guatemalan Army rescued a total of 75 peasants who had been held cpative by guerrilla groups for some time in Nebaj municipality, El Quiche Department.

The group was made up of 17 men, 11 women, and 37 children from the towns of (Bicalama), (Chajal) and Chexjoj, Nebaj municipality. They said that they had lived under pressure and fear, threatened by the insurgents until the day when the Army troops rescued them and gave them the necessary protection.

HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN ARMS BUILDUP SEEN AS THREAT

PA180304 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 Nov 84 p 3

[By Tulio Renan Martinez]

[Text] San Pedro Sula -- General Walter Lopez Reyes, commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, said here yesterday that by acquiring large amounts of, and each time more sophisticated weapons, the Sandinist government of Nicaragua is creating a very unstable military situation in the area. The officer made this statement when referring to the Russian-made weapons recently unloaded in the port of Corinto, in the neighboring country, as was charged by the U.S. Government. The charge, based on investigations carried out by that North American country's intelligence department, enabled our Armed Forces to learn of this shipment, the officer added.

General Lopez Reyes added that the Sandinist government is using the excuse of an alleged U.S. invasion to acquire more weapons and this, logically, is a matter of concern not only for the Honduran Armed Forces but for all the Latin American armies.

There is concern because Nicaragua, very shortly, may be capable of not only exporting a revolution, but of carrying out an attack against any of our countries that only have a regular army and a pretty difficult economy," General Lopez Reyes said.

"Naturally, what we in the Armed Forces are doing is preparing ourselves to defend the area, as has always been our custom and according to our capacity," the officer underscored. General Lopez Reyes added that "this does not mean that the threat Nicaragua represents will frighten us because we are prepared to stop an attack coming from any country."

General Lopez Reyes was approached by the correspondent when he arrived at the Armando Escalon Air Base to cut a birthday cake presented to him by the personnel at this base which is commanded by Major Jose Israel Navarro.

In his speech Lopez Reyes said that as a soldier he has experienced many emotions and that he is accustomed "to making decisions that can create well-being, sometimes uneasiness, for the armed institution and my companeros, for the benefit of the homeland."

"Under these circumstances, we learn to appreciate and choose companeros and friends, but above all you learn to cherish friendship because it is easier to make friends than to keep friends," he added.

The birthday party was attended by members of the superior council and unit chiefs. Some of those present were Colonel Hector Ventura Pineda, commander of the 105th Infantry Brigade; Lieutenant Colonel Cesar Augusto Maradiaga Andino, commander of the 3d Infantry Battalion; Major Hector Santiago Chavarria, cheif of the second region of the Public Security Forces [FUSEP]; Captain Alvaro Flores Ponce, chief of the Department of National Investigation; and Captain Maximiliano Alvarez, chief of the northwest traffic directorate.

ARMY DENIES PARTICIPATION IN 'QUICK THRUST'

PA172205 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 16 Nov 84 p 10

[Text] In view of the information published locally and abroad on 9 November that: "preparations have begun for an important military exercise called 'Quick Thrust' (rapid penetration) to be held in Fort Stewart, Georgia," information that mistakenly states that Honduras is participating in this exercise;

To prevent political and military misinterpretation of this information, we hereby clarify that the Honduran Armed Forces are not participating in this exercise and that the exercise is not being carried out in Honduran territory.

Regarding the information stating that a detachment of the 82d Airborne Division had carried out an en masse jump over the Palmerola Air Force Base, we wish to clarify that the jump was made by troops presently stationed at this base as a way of keeping up their efficiency and jump record. Honduran Army soldiers also participated in this jump.

The National Security Council, presided over by Honduran President Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova, has only authorized the joint and combined military exercises programmed, on a small scale, for 1984 in an attempt to improve the defense capability of the Honduran Armed Forces. The authorized exercises area;

1. "Lempira" operation which will end on 28 November 1984.

2. "Guardians of the Gulf" exercises, phases 2 and 3, with the participation of the Honduran, Salvadoran, and U.S. naval forces to be held in the Gulf of Fonseca and the Pacific Ocean, and which will include Honduran Navy activities in the Atlantic area and the removal of debris accumulated at the mouth of the Amatingni River in Brus Lagoon, La Mosquitia.

3. "Big Pine III." This year this exercise will only include previously scheduled command post exercises and will end on 17 November.

The 1985 exercises are in a planning phase.

During the development of these exercises, which are of a limited nature and with the participation of small units, from Squad No 9 to Company 150, several activities will be carried out to include military civic action operations, engineering and training of special troops such as:

1. Joint and combined air operations with the use of planes or A-37's.

2. Engineering works to build the road around the Captain Roberto Raul Barahona Air Force Academy's air strip. The academy is located at the Palmerola Air Force Base in Comayagua.

3. Training of units for operations of civilian affairs.

4. Tropical medicine services at the Captain Roberto Raul Barahona Air Force Academy, Palmerola Air Force Base, Comayagua.

5. Training of special troops with U.S. Ranger units of the 5th Infantry Battalion in Mocoron, La Mosquitia.

6. Training of reconnaissance units in the area of Choluteca.

7. Training of small U.S. Army units at the Regional Military Training and Security Center in Silin, Trujillo.

These exercises are not aimed at creating an environment of psychological warfare against Nicaragua or any other country. The high command has considered that it is advisable to carry out these exercises, with the cooperation of the United States, in an attempt to improve the defense capacity of the Honduran Armed Forces, to maintain territorial integrity and national security.

Tegucigalpa, 15 November 1984

[Signed] Honduran Armed Forces Public Relations

ARMY ANNOUNCES EXERCISES ON NICARAGUAN BORDER

PA161526 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0316 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The Honduran Army today announced that it will carry out various military maneuvers with U.S. forces, two of these in areas on the border with Nicaragua. These operations include the first phase of the "Big Pine III," whose previous phase constituted the largest U.S. military exercise in Latin America with the deployment in Honduras of approximately 10,000 infantry troops and Marines.

Two other exercises have been confirmed. They are the "Lempira" and the "Guardians of the Gulf" operations. They include joint aerial operations with A-37 planes and the training of special troops with the Ranger units of the 5th Mocoron Battalion, La Mosquitia, a region on the border with Nicaragua. [sentence as heard]

The maneuvers will include the training of small U.S. Army units at the Regional Military Training Center, CREM, in Puerto Castilla, on Honduras' Atlantic coast, and actions by reconnaissance units in the southern Choluteca zone on the border with Nicaragua.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA DISCUSSES NEW GOVERNMENT POSSIBILITIES

PA161954 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spansih 1720 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Rome, 16 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Nicaraguan President-elect Daniel Ortega Saavedra stated in an interview published here today that the Sandinist leaders will not form a coalition government, but will have greater flexibility if U.S. aid to the opposition is halted.

"The Sandinist Front won the elections on its own, not in a coalition," Ortega stated in an interview with the Italian news agency ANSA in Managua.

"It appears logical to us to form a coherent, homogenous government that will function in the current difficulties; a government of coalition becomes a weak government," he added.

Ortega accused the U.S. Government of exacerbating tensions by preparing public opinion for a naval blockade, air bombings, and even a direct military intervention in Nicaragua.

Ortega, who will be sworn in as president on 10 January after his recent electoral victory, said that the Nicaraguans had no intention of abandoning the capital to take the war with the guerrillas to the mountains in case there was an invasion.

"Our plans are for all to remain in their posts, with the city inhabitants defending the urban centers and the peasants in the countryside," he said.

Asked what would happen if the United States ceased its support to the guerrillas seeking to overthrow the Sandinists, Ortega replied: "In that case, the government would immediately have greater flexibility in all sectors. There would be no reason to maintain restrictions on the information media or on political activities."

Ortega said that the FSLN will examine the proposals by the opposition parties so that the constitution will reflect as faithfully as possible, the suggestions of all members of the National Constituent Assembly.

However, he said that it must be made clear that "it is the Front that is struggling for the democratization of this country, we are the guarantors of the existence of other political forces in Nicaragua."

"No other political force would be in power for four days in the existing circumstances in this country," he said.

ORTEGA WILLING TO MEET REAGAN, DISCUSS RELATIONS

PA181443 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1340 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said he is willing to meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in reply to a question from a UPI correspondent who asked him where such a meeting could be held.

Commander Ortega answered anywhere and said that as president of Nicaragua he is committed to finding peace for the Nicaraguans through all possible means. Commander Ortega explained that this is another effort of the Nicaraguan Government on behalf of a peaceful solution, and noted that Nicaragua was the first country that offered to sign the Contadora Document without any changes. He pointed out that the document has been internationally recognized as an instrument for achieving peace in the Central American region.

In this interview the commander stressed that Nicaragua has always sought a negotiated peace with the U.S. Government. This is not the first time that Nicaragua has stated that a meeting with President Reagan would be propitious for both parties to frankly pose their viewpoints and proceed toward improving relations between the two countries.

MEETING WITH U.S. SCHEDULED FOR 19 NOV IN MEXICO

PA170404 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0317 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City -- The eighth meeting between the United States and Nicaragua will be held next Monday at the Mexican port of Manzanillo, the Mexican Foreign Secretariat today reported to AFP.

The meeting will include the attendance of U.S. Ambassador Harry Shlaudeman and Nicaragua Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, according to a report by the official Mexican news agency. Quoting U.S. mission sources, it was reported that the meeting has been convoked to achieve a peaceful solution to the bilateral problems and will be held at a time when relations between the two nations have reached the highest grade of tension since the Sandinist revolution in 1979. The United States has accused Nicaragua of increasing its arsenal disproportionately and seeking to disrupt the internal situation of Central American nations. Meanwhile, Managua has stepped up its charges about an eventual U.S. military intervention.

NORA ASTORGA 'SURE' U.S. INVASION IMMINENT

PA161434 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia -- We are sure the United States is preparing an invasion against Nicaragua, Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga insisted today in Brasilia. It is only waiting for better political timing and a propitious military pretext to invade, she said. Astorga added that the United States is very mistaken to believe that an invasion will be a military joyride because each Nicaraguan will have a rifle in his hand and will know what to do to defend the country.

Before beginning her return to Nicaragua from Brasilia, where she participated in the 14th OAS General Assembly, the Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister described U.S. reports claiming that Nicaragua is readying an attack against El Salvador and Honduras as an absurd and dangerous lie intended to portray Nicaragua as aggressor. She said: How absurd! Nicaragua is a peace-loving nation that has been enduring bombings, fires, acts of sabotage, minings of its harbors, and low flights by U.S. aircraft for 4 years.

ENVOY TO SPAIN SAYS COUNTRY 'WILL BUY' MIG'S

PA171648 Paris AFP in Spanish 1606 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Madrid, 17 Nov (AFP) -- Orlando Castillo, Nicaragua's ambassador to Madrid, said here today that his country "will buy Soviet MIG airplanes" since "it has the right to buy warplanes to defend itself." The ambassador said his country is making efforts to buy SAM missiles "to stop the constant airspace violations that it is enduring."

The Nicaraguan politician said that there are tanks on the streets of Nicaragua "to defend the factories, banks, and businesses, although the 20,000 young people who had been mobilized recently are already working on the coffee farms." Orlando Castillo concluded by pointing out that the support and solidarity of other people is very important to Nicaragua.

MANAGUA ON ALERT, PREPARED TO FACE AGGRESSION

PA190300 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] One week has passed since the general alert order was issued, and the people of Managua continue to be active and prepared to face any aggression from the enemies of the revolutionary process. Today, Sunday, in the different neighborhoods and work centers of Managua, the digging of trenches and construction of air-raid centers continued. Training in first aid and fire-fighting methods also continued and special units were formed.

In the Santa Rosa neighborhood, one of the fiercest in the uprising against the Somoza dictatorship, the residents held a demonstration last night. The Sandinist People's Army tanks located in that area accompanied the demonstration. With the cry of: people, army, unity; guarantors of victory, the demonstration covered several blocks of the neighborhood and in this manner reaffirmed the determiniation of the people to defend the conquests achieved and the freedom won on 19 July 1979.

FOUR MORE SOVIET VESSELS ARRIVE AT CORINTO

PA181854 Paris AFP in Spanish 1707 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Managua, 18 Nov (AFP) -- This weekend four Soviet vessels carrying approximately 9,000 tons of food and farm machinery arrived in Corinto port on the Nicaraguan Pacific coast, according to official reports today.

On Friday the ships Garri Pollitt, Anna Ulyanova, Ilya, and Novogrudok began to unload 114 tractors, food, medicine, and construction machinery, according to Juan Calos Carrillo, manager of the Pacific Packing Company.

Two weeks ago the Soviet vessel Bakuriani arrived in Corinto, 150 km northwest of Managua, and unleashed the worse crisis between the Sandinist government and the United States since the revolutionary victory. The U.S. Government claimed that the Bakuriani unloaded MIG-21 fighter planes and warned that it could retaliate and adopt measures of force against Nicaragua.

PERSONALITIES PREVENTED FROM LEAVING COUNTRY

PA142024 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Report by Luis Manuel Mora Sanchez, correspondent in Managua -- live or recorded]

[Text] It was learned this morning that prominent Nicaraguan personalities have been prevented from leaving the country. These include Mario Rappaccioli and Miriam Arguello of the Nicaraguan Conservative Party and Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, codirector of Managua's LA PRENSA.

It has been learned that the immigration authorities have indicated that the measure was adopted after the multiple visas were suspended as of Monday. Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios had planned to leave the country on Sunday, when he was prevented from departing from the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport. Chamorro Barrios told Radio Impacto that he had planned to travel to Tokyo, Japan, Where an international journalists association had invited him to be a panelist there. Japanese Embassy sources said they might make efforts before the Nicaraguan Immigration and Foreigners Directorate.

We can report that Chamorro was notified that he had to appear before the immigration authorities. He did this yesterday. Chamorro said he was told by the immigration authorities that he could not leave the country because his passport had a multiple visa which had been suspended. They told him he had to obtain an ordinary visa that takes 5 days to process. Chamorro is supposed to be in Japan on Friday. At this time, he is going to the Immigration and Foreigners Directorate to quickly obtain an ordinary visa.

We can also report that Miriam Arguello's passport was mixed up and ended up in a Managua apartment. [sentence as heard] It has also been reported that other personalities have been prevented from traveling but we have yet to confirm this.

Other people who do not have any political connections but who are merchants and who have to frequently travel outside Nicaragua have been prevented from leaving. We do not know if this is a new measure by the Sandinist government to prevent Nicaraguans from leaving. In any case, we will be reporting any new details we might obtain from those affected. We will also try to learn from the immigration authorities what is really happening in the country regarding this situation.

Bishop, Businessman Also Detained

PA180143 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Sandinist authorities have prevented Msgr Pablo Antonio Vega from leaving the country. Msgr Vega was to have accompanied Enrique Bolanos, an engineer, to this capital, San Jose. Ramiro Gurdian, president of the Union of Nicaraguan Agricultural Producers and vice president of Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSOP], gives us an exclusive report:

[Begin recording] Today, Saturday, Enrique Bolanos was coming to San Jose, Costa Rica on a Panamanian Aviation Company flight that lands in San Jose at 0930. By coincidence, Msgr Vega, president of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference, was to be on the same flight. Enrique Bolanos had checked with several people to be sure that his passport was completely in order and that there were no problems. However, when he was going through immigration, he was stopped, held up for 15 minutes, and then told that a page was missing from his passport. In other words, it is obvious that a page was torn from the passport before it was returned to him to prevent him from leaving.

The same thing had already occurred to Mario Rappaccioli, president of the Conservative Party. In the case of Msgr Vega, the entire page was not torn out, but a piece of a page was torn off, and he was also prevented from leaving. I have just spoken with Enrique Bolanos in Nicaragua and he has explained what happened. He says that he had made certain, and had even made photocopies of all of the pages in his passport which he kept before turning it over to the immigration officer. In other words, this was a repressive act by the government to keep him in Nicaragua. He is practically being imprisoned or held hostage in Nicaragua. [end recording]

WOMEN'S GROUP DEPARTS FOR CUBAN CONFERENCE

PA161535 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Today a delegation of the Luisa Amanda Espinosa Nicaraguan Women's Association [Amnlae] left for Cuba to participate in a meeting of nongovernmental organizations from 17-19 November. Representatives of 44 Latin American and Caribbean women's organizations will attend this advance meeting of the World Conference on the Decade of the Woman. This conference will be held in Nairobi, Kenya in July 1985 under the auspices of the United Nations.

Amnlae National Secretary Glenda Monterrey heads the Nicaraguan delegation to this conference which will outline for participants the critical situation that Nicaragua is experiencing as a result of the Reagan administration's warmongering policies.

FOREIGNERS ORGANIZE ANTI-U.S. PROTEST MARCH

PA172236 Managua Radio SAndino in Spanish 1830 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Europeans, North Americans and Latin Americans who reside in Nicaragua, will organize a gigantic protest march on 24 November, to express their disapproval of the U.S. Government's plans to intervene in Nicaragua.

The march will start at the UN offices in Mangua and will end in front of the U.S. Embassy. This announcement was made by (Francois Annet), spokesman for the French citizens who reside in Nicaragua and one of the march organizers. According to what we were told, the marchers will deliver a note to the UN representatives here and to the U.S. Embassy.

WHEELOCK ON CONTRA KILLINGS, ARMS PURCHASES

PA170305 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Seventeen people, including six women and two infants, were killed on Wednesday by mercentaries at the service of the Reagan administration, Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock Roman reported yesterday to local and foreign newsmen. The minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform and FSLN delegate for Region 6 explained that the counterrevolutionary attack took place at the La Sorpresa State Production Unit, 40 km north of Jinotega.

The mercenaries, in addition to having brutally assassinated the peasants and children, kidnapped 15 farmworkers, set fire to the coffee processing shed, the depot, the campus, the National Institute for Agrarian Reform office, and the private Los Angeles farm, which belongs to the Ferrugido family.

The contras who attacked La Sorpresa are led by the mercenary (Armando Blanchard) and are being pursued by the Sandinist People's Army.

The counterrevolutionaries act indiscriminately because they murder children, the aged, and private farmers simply because they are Nicaraguans, Commander Wheelock said yesterday during the press conference with local and foreign newsmen. After noting the benefits that the revolution has given to the Nicaraguan people, particularly workers and peasants, Commander Wheelock said that the contras kill poor people because they have the direct support of the Reagan administration. He said that, in the name of civilization, the most powerful nation in the world is using methods against Nicaragua that are worse than those used by the fascists in Europe.

Commander Wheelock said that counterrevolutionary actions will increase in the next few days, but the Nicaraguan people are determined to defend themselves in order to continue building a new society.

We are not going to attack any country, Commander Wheelock, minister of agricultural developement, said yesterday during the press conference in the city of Matagalpa, Region 6. The revolutionary government and the FSLN want to preserve their diplomatic and economic relations with the other Central American countries, Commander Wheelock said on rejecting Washington's charges that Nicaragua plans to attack other countries in the area.

Wheelock said that the United States wants to wipe Nicaragua off the map; that is why it is trying to destabilize us, he said. Wheelock added that the weapons acquired by the Nicaraguans are for self-defense.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS CONTRA ATTACKS

PA162305 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2229 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Nicaraguan Defense Ministry communique, issued in Managua on 16 November]

[Text] Ten dead and four woulded Nicaraguan citizens is the toll of counterrevolutionary actions carried out in the past 48 hours, especially in Matagalpa and Jinotega Department.

On 15 November the mercenaries ambushed two Toyota jeeps in the area of (El Farayal), 20 km northwest of (El Suma), Jinotega Department. The following citizens were killed in this attack: (Ronaldo Paredes), FSLN political secretary in Jinotega; Hilario Sanchez, Dennis Espinoza, Leopoldo Diaz, a driver; Eledo Ortega, manager of the National Development Bank in Valle El Cua; Arlene Arauz, 1 5-year old child; and Juan Matus, BARRICADA correspondent in Matagalpa and reporter for Radio Insurreccion in Matagalpa. Daniel Blandon was wounded and is reported to be in critical condition.

Today at 0300 our Sandinist People's Army (EPS) troops clashed with members of the counterrevolution in the region of El Venado, 10 km east of Rio Blanco. The organized people joined the EPS troops to fight the mercenaries. The following persons were reported dead: Ernesto Cabrera Cruz, a member of the FSLN zonal committee in Rio Blanco; Manuel Flores, a member of the 50th Anniversary Brigade; and Coronado Altamirano, a member of the Sebaco Battalion. The following persons were reporter wounded: Silva Vilchez, a member of the Sebaco Battalion, and Megrany Manzanar, a member of the Sebaco Battalion. Adolfo Torres has been reported missing.

The counterrevolutionaries suffered 12 casualties during the skirmishes reported in El Consuelo and (Las Americas), north of (El Suma), Jinotega Department. The following weapons were recovered from the counterrevolutionaries: five AK-47 rifles, five AKM's, FAL rifles, and an undetermined number of .357-caliber bullets. We report that two of our companeros were wounded.

On 14 November at 0400 a counterrevolutionary group attacked the most populated area of the (Diaz Alvarez) region, 8 km northeast of El Almendro, Rio San Juan Department. The counterrevolutionaries were repelled by a small number of members of the militia and reserves who live in the area and stopped the mercenaries from causing harm to the residents.

CDN SETS CONDITIONS FOR NATIONAL DIALOGUE

PA161945 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] The Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] today set conditions for its participation in the national dialogue's fifth round of talks among 33 political, church, professional, and economic organizations that will take place tomorrow. CDN leader William Baez Sacasa stated that only representatives of the government, the CDN, and the political parties that took part in the elections should participate in the dialogue. In contraposition to the majority, CDN representatives to the dialogue seek to alter its composition and to make the remaining triangle a body with decision-making power. This would create an organization with functions parallel to those of the National Constituent Assembly that will be installed on 10 January to draft a new Nicaraguan constitution.

PARTIES HOLD MEETING; DIALOGUE TO CONTINUE

PA162256 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The national dialogue will continue. The representatives of the six political parties that are sponsoring the national dialogue held a meeting from 1730 to 2110. Participants at this meeting, which was held at the headquarters of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN], included Rafael Solis of the FSLN; Virgilio Godoy of the Independent Liberal Party; Eli Altamirano and Allan Zambrana of the Communist Party of Nicaragua; and Domingo Sanchez, Adolfo Evertz, and Gustavo Tablada of the PSN.

Also present were Carlos Cuadra, (Carlos Luna), and Isidro Tellez of the Marxist-Leninist Popular Action Party; and (Gerardo Alfaro) of the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua.

Here is Dr Tablada to report on the results of this meeting:

[Begin recording] This was a meeting of the Special Committee of Political Parties, which was created when the political parties summit completed its final work. The major purpose of this meeting was to balance the activities connected with the dialogue and the issues reviewed and to discuss the future prospects of the dialogue. In our view, the dialogue sessions that have been held have been positive and have retained their value and significance. For this reason, the dialogue should continue. All the parties that participated in today's meeting, which are those which comprise the Special Committee of Political Parties, fully agree on this stance, and we will present this view to our corresponding directorates for analysis. We will also present the [word indistinct] continuation of dialoque was a necessary alternative in the search for solutions to our current economic and political problems. This is our view at this point. [end recording]

It is worth noting that Guillermo Mejia and Mauricio Diaz, representatives of the Popular Social Christian Party, were present during the first part of the meeting but later withdrew alleging personal reasons.

CDN LEADER SAYS DIALOGUE SERVES NO PURPOSE

PA160311 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] The Ramiro Sacasa Querrero Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] believes that it serves no purpose to participate in the national dialogue if it continues to have the same goals established prior to the 4 November elections. Luis Rivas Leiva, president of the CDN, said that there must be a new national dialogue and that it must include three main characteristics: It must be resolvent and should not be [words indistinct] for the Constituent Assembly only the political parties should participate in it, and it should be held within the framework of the original government plan. In a statement to "Impacto News" Dr Luis Rivas Leiva added:

[Begin recording] In any case we believe that U.S. intervention, the state of war we are experiencing, the terrible economic situation faced by the country, and all the situations [words indistinct] have their origin in the lack of democratization of this process. The fact that elections were held does not mean that there is democracy. We continue to experience press censorship here; LA PRENSA is being censored; all the media has received a list from the Foreign Ministry containing seven points on subjects they may not speak of. There is no freedom here. We still have a long way to go before we can bigin to say that there is a democratization process here. [end recording]

Dr Luis Rivas Leiva added that the national dialogue, as it is currently being held, will serve no purpose, will fail, and will end with the signing of a simple document condemning the aggression against Nicaragua.

MISKITO LEADER DISCUSSES TALKS WITH SANDINISTS

PA170124 Paris AFP in Spanish 1659 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Paris, 16 Nov (AFP) -- Nicaraguan Miskito leader Brooklyn Rivera today expressed in Paris his confidence concerning the final result of the negotiations started a month ago with the Nicaraguan Government to put an end to the policy of "ethnic genocide" against his people and obtain a statute of autonomy.

Rivera, who recently met with the coordinator of the Sandinist government, Daniel Ortega, indicated that the government had admitted the mistakes of its policy toward the Miskitos, including the failure of a military solution, and noted its willingness to start negotiations concerning their autonomy. Rivera arrived last Monday in Paris, where he met ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry and representatives of various humanitarian organizations.

Two organizations are presently claiming to represent the Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Indians of Nicaragua: Miskito, Sumu and Rama Sandinist Unity [Misurasata], led by Rivera and a member of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE); and Miskitos, Sumus and Ramas [Misura], allied to the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), backed by the United States, and whose leader, Steadman Fagoth, is opposed to any negotiation with the Sandinists. Rivera claims to have the support of the great majority of the Miskitos, dispersed in 250 communities of some 500 persons each, and of the 20,000 in exile.

The Miskito leader announced that a meeting on the reunification of the Miskitos will be held on 22 November in Honduras, which will be "held with or without Fagoth."

Rivera estimated his forces at 3,000 armed men in Nicaragua and 1,500 abroad, ready to take up arms.

In 1981, 2 years after the victory of the revolution, the Sandinists began a policy of "systematic physical and cultural extermination" of the Indians, which forced them to respond with weapons, Rivera declared. "We do not fight to take over power or to change the policy or ideology of the government, but to defend our right to the land and to our autonomy and ethnic and cultural traditions," he added. Rivera said that he had asked the Sandinist government to end the repression against his people, the demilitarization of their territory in the Atlantic sector, the release of political prisoners, the dismantling of the Miskito relocation camps, and the free exercise of their cultural and ethnic traditions. Later, he added, the negotiations will have to deal with the issue of a statute of autonomy for the Miskitos, "which will permit them to develop their region, creating their own nation within the framework of the Nicaraguan state."

Questioned about the guarantees he could offer that the Miskito territory would not be used by the counterrevolution, Rivera said: "The same way we defend our territory against the Sandinists, so shall we defend it against any other force." Meanwhile, Rivera noted that he will never "ally with the Somozists" of the FDN and condemned "all those who intend to use the Miskito struggle for their own benefit."

Finally, Rivera expressed satisfaction with the contribution France has offered in the negotiating process between the Miskitos and the Sandinist government, in which, he affirmed, it has a special interest. A French diplomat, observers recalled, accompanied Rivera on his recent visits in Nicaragua.

ARDE CLAIMS 60 KILLED IN NUEVA GUINEA BATTLE

PA172358 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2230 GMT 16 Nov 84

[War Bulletin No 351 issued by the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE Armed Forces in Sarapiqui, "free territory of Nicaragua," on 15 November]

[Text] The General Command of the ARDE Armed Forces reports to the Nicaraguan people and the world's free peoples that:

1. At 0645 on 8 November 1984, a platoon from the India commando unit of the Juan Alberto Zelaya Zelaya column commanded by Companero Feliciano, attacked 300 members of the Army that has undermined our national sovereignty at the Naciones Unidas neighborhood, Nueva Guinea jurisdiction.

2. Due to our rifle and RPG-7 firepower, the enemy sustained a total of 60 dead and an undetermined number of wounded in 16 hours of fighting.

3. In the fighting led by Companero Feliciano, a large number of the enemy soldiers were Cubans, who were leading the misnamed special troops of the Interior Ministry.

For our part, we regret, the heroic loss of two comrades in arms, namely Campos Reza, alias Botitas, and our brother in struggle, Cascaritas. Because of those deaths, deaths we have sustained for being a part of the people, we swear, before their immortal example, not to rest in this struggle for national dignity, which today has been curtailed by the imperialist, communist interests of the USSR.

Free fatherland or death! Without totalitarianism or a return to the Somozist past!

[Signed] Eden Pastora Gomez, General Commander of the ARDE Armed Forces

ARDE WAR BULLETIN ON RIO ESCONDIDO CLASH

PA181639 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2230 GMT 17 Nov 84

[War Bulletin No 355 issued by the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces in Sarapiqui, "free territory of Nicaragua," on 17 November]

[Text] The General Command of the ARDE Armed Forces reports to the heroic Nicaraguan people and the world's free peoples that:

1. At 1700 on 13 November, a platoon of the Juan Alberto Zelaya Zelaya column under Companero Gordo attacked the army that intervenes in our country. The attack took place in (Guaraqui), Rio Escondido municipality, 19 km northwest of Rama.

2. As a result of the clash, the state-party Army suffered six casualties. The clash lasted 15 minutes.

3. We did not have any casualties.

Our decision to be free allows us to continue scaring the demoralized enemy. We will continue to do this until we get rid of the communist dictatorship.

Free fatherland or kill!

Without totalitarianism or a return to the Somozist past!

[Signed] Eden Pastora Gomez, General Commander of the ARDE Armed Forces

PLAN TO WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM SOUTHERN ANGOLA

PA181946 Paris AFP in Spanish 1855 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] Havana, 18 Nov (AFP) -- The Angolan-Cuban plan on the gradual withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola involves only the Cuban forces in southern Angola, it was reported today in Havana. The Cuban soldiers who will be leaving that African nation are those who are in an area between parallels 13 and 16, reported PRELA, a Cuban news agency.

Parallel 13 is 500 km north of the border between Angola and Namibia and 1,700 km north of the Namibia-South Africa border. PRELA explained that the troops in northern Angola, Cabinda, and the Luanda region are not involved in the withdrawal program announced by Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos at the recent OAU summit meeting in Addis Ababa.

The news agency did not say how many Cubans are now in southern Angola but estimated that there are approximately 25,00 Cuban soldiers in that country. The withdrawal of Cuban troops will begin 4 months after the United Nations deploys forces in Namibia in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution No 435, PRELA reported.

The other conditions agreed upon between Cuba and Angola for the departure of Cuban soldiers involved the withdrawal of South Africans from the southern part of Angola, the end of foreign aid to UNITA, the dismantling of its bases in end of foreign aid to UNITA, the dismantling of its bases in Namibia, and the application of Resolution No 435. According to recent indications from Dos Santos, the plan for the gradual withdrawal fo Cuban troops will serve as foundation for a four-party agreement between Angola, Cuba, South Africa, and SWAPO to be signed within the framework of the UN Security Council.

This new initiative by Cuba and Angola is proof of Cuba's willingness to withdraw from the Angolan front, according to observers. In fact, this is the first announcement of the progressive withdrawal of Cuban troops and reference to a timetable ever made.

According to Western observers, the start of the Cuban withdrawal will undoubtedly be well received by the people, whose enthusiasm for "internationalist" aid to the Angolan regime dropped considerable as the years passed.

Proposal Shows Desire for Peace

FL161750 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1250 GMT 16 Nov 84

[International Commentary by Javier Rodriguez and Gardena [name indistinct]

[Excerpts] [Gardenia] Good morning, Javier. Angola has informed the Organization of African Unity [OAU] summit meeting on an important matter, one of many discussed at the conference which ended yesterday. Angola has put forth a four-party proposal to the United States which specifies the withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola and the end to all logistic support, the dismantling of all the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] bases in Namibian territory, the implementation of the UN Security Council's 1978 Resolution 435 on Namibian independence, and, after UN forces are deployed on Namibian territory, the gradual withdrawal of Cuban internationalist contingents deployed in southern Angola. I believe these are important points, and I think we should talk about this matter.

[Rodriguez] I believe Angola's recent proposition, which was made to the United States and was just reported, shows the Angolan Government's good faith, and its decided willingness for a peaceful solution to guarantee peace and independence in that area of southwestern Africa.

For a long time South Africa and the United States have ignored the international community's opinion expressed at the United Nations through definitive solutions to the situation in southern and southwestern Africa.

There was the intent of tying Namibia's independence -- first by rejecting this independence as stated in the UN's Resolution 435, approved by the international community, and then through resistance in complying with that accord -- to the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist troops in Angola, which was one of the cards recently played by the United States and South Africa, and which hindered finding a solution to the problems in this region. [passage as received] Now, Angola's proposal provides a possible solution to the present cirsis, which was fed by the United States and other (?world) powers, constituted [words indistinct] interference, and brought worldwide tension.

[Gardenia] Angola's decision is due to South Africa's reiterated unwillingness to withdraw its troops from Angola, and a way of contributing to solving the Namibian problem. These agreements were reached at a meeting (?in Angola) in mid-September between Angolan Interior Minister Alexandre Rodrigues and high-level U.S. State Department official (Frank Whitmore), and Angola is now presenting them to the OAU.

These are new initiatives, as Angola says, new diplomatic initiatives, which show greater flixibility in the application of conditions which were presented to the UN secretary general in (?August) 1982, and in joint statements made by Angola and Cuba on 4 February 1982 and on 19 March 1984.

[Rodriguez] These new proposals are in accord with statements made by the governments of Cuba and Angola on President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' last visit to Cuba -- the joint statement issued at that time is in agreement with Angola's statements now.

[Gardenia] I believe Javier, that this new Angolan proposal also proposes arranging a peace accord for southwestern Africa in which Angola, the South West African People's Organization, Cuba, and South Africa would participate, and the accord would be put to referendum at the UN Security Council with this organization guaranteeing the accords. This international accord would be a definite solution, at the international level, for peace in southwestern Africa, and the OAU summit would support Angola's proposal for peace.

We will have to see what South Africa and the United States' answer to this will be. Will they really agree to this accord, and if they do, will they comply? It is up to them to solve the Namibian problem.

'OUR AMERICA' VIEWS U.S. CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY

PA180206 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 16 Nov 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Trapped by its own lies about the alleged supply of modern Soviet combat planes to Nicaragua, Washington is now trying to make the international public believe that the Sandinist revolution is speedily rearming to attack its neighbors.

Still relying on its absurd propaganda about an intense arms traffic from the socialist countries to Nicaraguan ports, but without providing the slightest evidence, official U.S. spokesmen have reported on the existence of allegedly aggressive plans on the part of the Sandinist revolution against its neighbors. To make matters worse, in the midst of the 20th century the Whie House hawks are trying to revive the obsolete Monroe Doctrine, which 171 years ago proclaimed the right that the Yankees claimed for themselves to intervene in Latin America to prevent foreign acts of aggression.

Washington's cynicism becomes even clearer when it seeks to present the regimes in Honduras and El Salvador as the alleged victims of a country that must daily confront the actions of thousands of mercenaries who, organized, trained, and financed by the CIA, penetrate its national territory from their Honduran and Costa Rican bases.

Nicaragua has again demonstrated its interest in peace by becoming the only Central American country to accept the Contadora Group's peace document without reservations. The Sandinists need peace to build their future freely and if today they are wielding weapons, it is precisely to defend this sacred right in the face of imperialist threats.

Honduras, one of the alleged victims of Nicaraguan aggression according to Washington, is today a gigantic U.S. military base, where troops with the most diverse specialties undertake lengthy training and carry out provocative exercises just a few kilometers from the Nicaraguan border. In addition to its role as a counterrevolutionary sanctuary, Honduras is one of the major destabilizing elements in Central America as a result of the excessive U.S. military presence in its territory. In the last 2 years, U.S. Army engineers have built six military airstrips and other military facilities in that country, including the San Lorenzo, Aguacate, Jamastran, Puerto Lempira, (Tucuyagua), and Trujillo airports, where C-130 transport planes can land and the spy planes that overfly the Salvadoran territory controlled by the guerrillas can refuel. Moreover, the operational center of the CIA, which directs the counterrevolutionary actions against Nicaragua, is located at the Aguacate base. As if this were not enough, the United States has installed powerful radar equipment to control air and naval traffic to and from Nicaragua at (La Mole) Hill and Isla El Tigre.

All of this is added to the military maneuvers constantly staged in Honduran territory and to the presence in Tegucigalpa of some 300 espionage agents who are under the orders of the U.S. ambassador in that capital, John Dimitri Negroponte.

In exchange for the services that the Honduran regime renders to Washington's aggressive policy, President Ronald Reagan has asked Congress to grant Honduras almost $78 million in military aid for 1985 and an additional $135 million in economic aid. Furthermore, despite its opposition to Nicaragua's acquisition of combat planes, Washington is considering the possibility of providing modern F-5's to the Tegucigalpa regime.

In view of this situation, it might be worth asking who is threatening whom in Central America. The ridiculous U.S. charges about alleged militarism of the authorities in Managua convince neither the Latin American peoples nor honest Americans. Nicaragua, its leaders have reiterated, is legitimately entitled to ensure both its territorial integrity and its freedom vis-a-vis a powerful enemy that continuously strengthens its allies in the region. This sovereign right cannot be curbed by those who, in fact, are the ones brandishing the threatening weapon.

OAS ASSEMBLY CONCLUDES; FINAL DOCUMENT 'WEAK'

PA180412 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] The 14th OAS General Assembly has closed its session in the Brazilian capital after approving a final document which many delegates have described as weak, conciliatory, and vague. The final document, known as the Brasilia Declaration, was drafted by the Chilean representatives who, from an original draft prepared by the host country, eliminated a paragraph admitting that the OAS has lost both strength and authority and should be revitalized and provided with effective mechanisms.

The document's treatment of Latin America's difficult economic situation is bland. It also ignores the Central American conflict and does not stress the effort by certain governments in the area to lead the United States to political negotiations on Latin America's foreign debt, which exceeds $350 billion.

After the closing of the assembly, OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares said in an interview granted to PRELA that a new Latin American and Caribbean regional organization excluding the United States would not improve the chances for dialogue and negotiation. Regarding Cuba's possible return to the OAS, Baena Soares said that the matter is not included in the organization's agenda and that he does not know how this might develop in the future.

DESTABILIZATION IN INDIA 'ELABORATED' BY CIA

FL171220 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Officials in India have said that they have sufficient evidence on Pakistan's active involvement in destabilizing activities against the country using Sikh extremists. According to the general feeling in New Delhi, Pakistan is being used to support those elements by supplying weapons, financial aid, and training, and it is also assumed that the destabilization policies have been elaborated by the CIA of the United States. These local press reports coincide with the increase in tensions between the two countries since the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

IMPERIALISTS 'INTERFERING' IN AFGHAN AFFAIRS

PA170444 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Cuba has voted against a resolution adopted by the UN regarding the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, which have remained in that country at the request of the government, which is being threatened by multiple conspiracies. Alberto Velazco San Jose, alternate Cuban ambassador to the UN, has said the imperialist forces are increasingly interfering in Afghan affairs to justify their increased presence in the Indian Ocean and Southwest Asia.

Oleg Troyanovskiy, Soviet ambassador to the UN, has stated that the nondeclared war being waged against Afghanistan is a direct armed intervention by foreign forces which oppose the April 1978 revolution.

INCREASED MILITARY ACTIVITY IN PUERTO RICO NOTED

PA180420 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Report by Manolo Cos from San Juan, Puerto Rico]

[Text] Military preparations in Puerto Rico are occurring at at time when the U.S. Government is treatening to stage a large-scale invasion of Nicaragua. According to various sources, there is great troop and vehicle activity in the different U.S. bases located in Puerto Rico. This activity is not normal at these installations.

At the recently reopened Ramey Air Force Base in Aguadilla, western Puerto Rico, a large number of C-130 plances have been seen landing. There has also been mobilization of troops and equipment. Meanwhile, it has been charged that the Roosevelt Roads Naval Station in eastern Puerto Rico, many C-130 and other aricraft are parked and awaiting orders. Also, several sources linked to the National Guard who asked not to be identified, have said that this military corps has been placed on a state of alert. This means that they could be mobilized at any time to go anywhere. According to these sources, a few days agao a contingent of Puerto Rican National Guardsmen, carrying sealed orders, left for Honduras. The same source added that at the Salinas National Guard Headquarters preparations are under way for a very important military operation.

The use of Puerto Rico as one of the staging points for a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua has been denounced here by several political, religious, and social organization that are preparing activities to express their solidarity and denounce the current situation.

Meanwhile, General (Luis E. Gonzalez Vale), U.S. National Guard adjutant general in Puerto Rico, has denied that this institution has been placed on a state of alert and added that no national guardsmen are in Honduras. However, (Gonzalez Vale) did admit that the military corps he leads has increased its training level, which is the highest ever. Even though the high-ranking officer denied that this training had anything to do with the Central American conflict, he did say that in the past 4 years it has been given a greater responsibility within the U.S. Army. It was 4 years ago that U.S. operations against Nicaragua began from the Honduran border.

Major (Yvonne Cordero), press and public relations officer for the U.S. National Guard in Puerto Rico, supported the statements made by Gen (Gonzalez Vale) but admitted that if she were to become aware that classified material had reached the press her duty would be to deny its truth until her superiors changed its classification.

ASTRONAUT ACCUSES U.S. OF MILITARIZING SPACE

FL151542 AFP in Spanish 1410 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico, City, 15 (AFP) — The first Latin American astronaut, Cuba's Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, arrived late yesterday in Mexico City to attend an exposition of machinery and equipment, being held here by the 10 socialist CEMA member-countries.

At the airport, Tamayo Mendez said that neither of the two superpowers had a considerable advantage in space exploration, but that the USSR probably had considerable advantage from the scientific point of view and in the area of human adaptability to space. The Cuban astronaut accused the United States of militarizing space, underscored that 90 percent of the satellites launched by the United States have military purposes, and said that the White House plans to use lasers in space as a weapon for mass extermination.

USSR TO AID ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INDEPENDENCE

PA162155 Paris AFP in Spanish 2002 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Havana, 16 Nov (AFP) -- The USSR is going to contribute to reducing Cuba's economic and technical dependence on countries with a market-based economy, according to a bilateral cooperation agreement which expires in the year 2000. The agreement was published today by GRANMA, the official newspaper of the Communist Party of Cuba.

The pact was signed on 31 October in Havana during the 39th CEMA session by Fidel Castro and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The agreement establishes that Cuba, with Soviet aid, will integrate its economy with the CEMA countries "through economic specialization that will permit it to assert its independence from the capitalist countries."

It also says that according to Cuba's official statistics, from January to June 1984, imports from capitalist countries increased 68.9 percent, in comparison with the same period last year, which represents for Cuba a definite increase in the use of its currency.

The agreement, which covers most of Cuba's industrial activities, gives special attention to the development of the sugar industry, a fundamental sector of Cuba's economy. It also establishes an increase in the level of mechanization of the sugar mills, their modernization, the establishment of new sugar mills, and the introduction of computerization in this industry.

According to the agreement, the economic cooperation between Moscow and Havana also calls for the processing of Soviet raw materials in Cuba and the return to the USSR of the finished products. In the fielf of energy, the USSR will develop geological prospecting in order to increase Cuba's oil and gas reserves, and they also agreed to undersea prospecting. With Soviet aid, Cuba will increase its oil refining capacity. The agreement also includes increased Cuban electric power, especially through building nuclar plants and the modernization of thermoelectric plants. Finally, the USSR will contribute to improving Cuba's transportation and communications systems and to studies on building a subway in Havana.

ALBANIA TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED, TALKS CONTINUE

FL161552 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] A trade protocol between Cuba and Albania, which provides for exchanges of Cuban sugar to Albania and Albanian food products, paper, and liquor to Cuba, was signed today in Havana by Cuban Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Jose de las Fuentes and his Albanian counterpart [name indistinct]. An increase in trade relations is foreseen. Talks on trade during the next 5-year period have started. Albania has shown interest in exchanges with our country in the fields of metalurgy and finances.

CASTRO SENDS GANDHI MESSAGE ON NONALIGNED

FL161236 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has sent a message to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on the occasion of Gandhi's accession to the presidency of the Nonaligned Movement. In his message, the president of the Council of State and the Government of Cuba expresses our country's readiness to continue cooperating with India in maintaining the movement's principles and the application of the decisions of the New Delhi summit meeting.

CASTRO SENDS LETTER TO CUBAN WORKERS IN ANGOLA

FL171620 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has sent a congratulatory letter to Cuban and Angolan workers who work in the lumber sector in (Myumbe), Angola. The letter was read by the Cuban ambassador to Angola. It expressed happiness that the 17th of September Forestry Enterprise had completed its annual production quota on 25 October. The letter congratulated the Arnaldo Milian forestry contingent, composed of Angolans and Cubans, for their extraordinary and brilliant results. The letter was read at an event at which the 400 contingent members were present, and at which Angola's Minister of Interior Manuel Alexandre Rodrigues, Politburo member of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Party of Labor gave a speech.

JUSTICE MINISTER MEETS WITH GDR COUNTERPART

FL171320 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Dr Juan Escalona, Central Committee member and minister of justice, has met with the GDR's Minister of Justice Hans-Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the Ministry of Justice in Havana. Heusinger will attend the 8th socialist nations justice ministers conference which will be held in Cuba 20-23 November.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality, and during the meeting, Dr Escalona informed his counterpart of the preparations for the conference. At the meeting, a cooperation protocol for 1985 was also signed.

DEL VALLE HEADS GROUP TO ROMANIAN PARTY CONGRESS

FL171440 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Sergio del Valle, Politburo member, is presiding over the Communist Party of Cuba delegation which has left for Bucharest to attend the 13th congress of the Romanian Communist Party. The congress will begin meeting Monday, 19 November.

POLITBURO MEMBER RECEIVES SPANISH MINISTER

FL161510 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Farcia, Politburo member and minister of transportation, has received Spanish Minister of Transportation, Tourism, and Communications Enrique Baron and the delegation accompanying him.

During the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, matters of mutual interest to the institutions of the two countries were discussed. The Spanish delegation will remain in Cuba until next Monday; during this time it will meet with government leaders and visit sites of social and economic interest. At the end of the visit, a final protocol will be signed.

CEMA SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PROTOCOL SIGNED

FL161912 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] A scientific-technological cooperation protocol among CEMA member-countries was signed yesterday by those attending the 10th meeting of the council of representatives providing international service for the maintenance of chemical industries and petroleum refineries.

The accord provides for the exchanging of experiences and repair brigades, which will permit Cuba to broaden its possibilities, to bring new enterprise into service, and to develop future programs in the scientific-technological field. These topics were discussed at the 4-day meeting in Santiago de Cuba. Representatives from the GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, the CSSR, and Cuba attended the meeting. It was also reported that the new council president would be (Dusan Manslick), from the CSSR, replacing (Rudolf Kock Schuller), from the GDR.

CASTRO, ESPIN CLOSE PEDIATRICS CONGRESSES

FL171650 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Something that rewards and encourages us more than anything is that faced with the present world's tragedies, faced with the threats, injustices, and crimes which are committed daily, is the certainty that these congresses reaffirm in us that men and women of science, with a conscience, are able to unite to fight for peace, for life, and for the happiness of the human race, said Vilma Espin. Espin, who is an alternate Politburo member and president of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC] along with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, closed the Cuba 1984 Congresses on Pediatrics held in Havana. Three thousand experts attended the closing meeting.

U.S. TROOPS IN WEST GERMANY PLACED ON ALERT

FL161504 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] A report has been received from the Federal Republic of Germany that U.S. troops based in the FRG have been placed on alert. A West German newspaper said that the premobilization of these troops was ordered last Tuesday and their officers advised on the significance of the alert, which is related to the eventual deployment of these troops to Nicaragua.

BURNHAM CONGRATULATES ORTEGA, REAGAN ON VICTORIES

PA161948 Paris AFP in Spanish 1421 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Georgetown, 10 Nov (AFP) -- Guyanese President Forbes Burnham congratulated the heads of state of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega, and the United States, Ronald Reagan, for their respective electoral victories at the beginning of the month, it was learned here today. The message to Ortega states that "the Sandinist victory in the Nicaraguan elections clearly demonstrated the decision of that proud people to decide their future in keeping with their desires and without fear of foreign interference." The other congratulatory message expressed the hope that during Reagan's second term "the general state of international relations will improve greatly through a reduction in tension and the development of a prosperous world economic cooperation."

CUBA's AMLMIERCA CALLS FOR AID FOR THIRD WORLD

FL141450 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] In Georgetown, Guyana, Cuba's visiting foreign minister has criticized industrialized nations for spending huge sums of money on weapons, and he called on them to channel the funds instead to help develop Third World nations such as Guyana. During a news conference ending his 5-day official visit, Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca also called for cancellation of the burgeoning foreign debts of developing nations.

HEARING ON BURNHAM'S LIBEL SUIT TO RESUME

FL160247 Bridgetown CANA in English 1943 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 15, CANA -- Hearing of a libel suit by President Forbes Burnham against the CATHOLIC STANDARD, a weekly publication of the Roman Catholic Church here, will resume on January 7, court officials said. Burnham is also claiming libel against the editor of the paper, Father Andrew Morrison, Printers, Angal printing establishment; and dentist and former member of parliament Dr Makepeace Richmond of the right-wing United Front. A letter by Richmond published in the STANDARD on May 30, 1982, alleged, among other things, that the signing of the 1966 Geneva agreement on the territorial dispute with Venezuela could either have been an act of treason or stupidity on Burnham's part, since the president is a lawyer. The Geneva protocol sets out a framework for resolving Venezuela's claim to mineral rich Essequibo, nearly two-thirds of Guyana. Burnham is claiming damages in excess of 1,500 dollars (one G dollars: 22 U.S. cents). When the case began on November 7, counsel for Burnham made an application to amend the statement of claim to plead that the words used were defamatory. The defence made a counter claim that Burnham was not competent to bring or maintain the proceedings before the court and complained that they had not been given enough time to study the application. Following the preliminary arguments, the case was adjourned.

AUTHORITIES LAUNCH ANTISMUGGLING OPERATION

FL142230 Bridgetown CANA in English 2043 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 14, CANA -- Guyana police and customs officers have launched a country-wide operation to smash a thriving business in prohibited goods. Police Commissioner Lloyd Barker said the operation has already netted large quantities of goods, including items of clothing and cosmetics. He said the goods were found on the properties of some well-known businessmen. Yesterday, the operation was taken to Regent Street, the main commercial centre of Georgetown, and two government trucks were used to carry off a big haul of items after store-owners were unable to produce customs duty certificates.